# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 20 APRIL, 1833. [NO. 2234.


### ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

*In the Goods of JAGGONNATH NARRONJEE, Hindoo, late of Bombay, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects whatever, of the above named JAGGONNATH NARRONJEE, deceased, may be granted to CHAPPOOBOYE, the lawful Widow, and DADOBA JAGGONNATHJEE, the eldest son of the said JAGGONNATH NARRONJEE, deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1833.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

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श्री

जाहिर खबर

ईक्लीसिअस्टीकल साईड.

कैलासवासी जगन्नाथ नारणजी मुंबईकर हिंदु यांचें सर्व वित्त विषय बाबद.

हेव कैलासवासी जगन्नाथ नारणजीचे सर्व वित्त विषय व घेव देव यांचा अखत्यार घ्यावयां करितां मुंबई जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रीम कोउ तात कैलासवासी जगन्नाथ नारणजीचा जेष्ट मुलगा दादोबा जगन्नाथजी याची विधवा स्त्री बनाम चापुबाईने अर्जी केली आहे कीं आह्मास द्यावें या बाबद जो कोन्ही समंद ठेवित असतील त्यास जाहीर व्हावे.

तारीख ११ वी एप्रिल सन १८३३.

सि. य. वेस्ट.
वकील

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY HOLBROOK, late a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARIA HOLBROOK, Widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 11th day of April, 1833.

E. H. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights and credits of DORABJEE MUNCHERJEE BENAJEE, late of Bombay. Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to JEHANGEER DORABJEE, only Son of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

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જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર દોરાબજી મનચેરજી ખનાંજી શ્રી ચુમબળનો રેહવાશી હતો તેહનાં શરવે માલ મીલકતનો અખતીઆર લેવા શા૩ શ્રી ચુમબળની જુદીકેતરની ફ્રુખ રીમફ્રોરટમો જાંહાંગીર દોરાબજી એમરનારનો એખલોજ છોકરોછે તેણે અરજી કીધીછે મહને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે મોહો જેપુબા હતાં ખાળશતા હોએ તેહો જાહેર થાએ તારીખ ૧૮ મી આપરલ ૧૮૩૩

જે પી લારકીનશા
વકીલ

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### ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

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### BENGAL CAMP EQUIPAGE.

MESSRS. IVES AND CO. of Futteh-Ghur, Contractors to Government for Camp Equipage for the Ajmeer Magazine, &c. beg to inform the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services of the Bombay Presidency, that they will be most happy to supply Camp Equipage of every description at the shortest possible notice.

Messrs. Ives and Co. avail themselves of this opportunity to state, that they had the honor of manufacturing at their Factory Futteh-Ghur, the present Durbar Tents of the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare, and which have been so highly admired. Any orders forwarded to Messrs. Ives and Co. at Futteh-Ghur will be strictly attended to, pledging themselves that not only the very best materials and workmanship shall be given, but every care taken to forward them at the least possible expense.

Each Tent accompanied with a Certificate.

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AT 11 A. M. this day, Saturday, the 20th April, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a variety of Goods, consisting of British Canvas of light quality, Bengal Hood Hides, China Note Paper, two Guitars, Blue Nankeen, Cachemere Shawls, Childrens' Hats, Pairs of Blankets, Tin Ware, Books, sundry Wines and Pale Ale, &c. &c.

Also a varied and neat assortment of valuable Jewellery consisting of Broaches, Rings, Snuff Boxes, Seals, Keys, Lockets, Eye Glasses, Cigar Tubes, Patent Pencil Cases, &c. &c.

At Noon, any Horses or Cattle that may offer.

And on Wednesday next, the 24th Inst., they will expose for Public Sale, a variety of other Goods.

*Neshit Lane, 20th April,* 1833.

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SALE by Public Auction, on Monday, the 13th of May 1833—Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, the Choice and Elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Porcelain, Carriages and Horses, the property of Charles A. West Esq. breaking up his Establishment; at his Residence at Mazagon, immediately opposite to the Mount.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, and the property to be an view from Friday the 10th proximo, when Catalogues may be had.

This very superior assortment of Articles, to which Frith, Bomanjee and Co. invite public attention, comprizes handsome Silver Spoons, Forks, Desert Knives and Forks, and other Table requisites; splendid Plated Epergne and Plated Dish Covers, (quite new) rich Damask Table Linnen, handsome Porcelain Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Desert services, Table Shades, Cruet, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, six Light Lustres, elegant Four Light Grecian Lamp with Argand burners, Wallshades, Vase Lamps, Rich Crimson Damask Ottoman, with Couches and Foot Stools "en suite," Dining Card and Pembroke Tables, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs; a Grand Piano Forte by "Stoddart," made expressly for this Country: Bed and Dressing Room Furniture; Two neat Palanquins.

A Handsome London built Barouche, and a pair of powerful well matched Candahar Horses, a Shigrampo with a pair of handsome Arab Horses; a single Horse Ditto, with Horse and Harness; an excellent Stanhope and Harness by Walter and Whitehurst, and a handsome Buggy Horse, 14½ hands high and six years old; and, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a temporary Bungalow erected in the Compound.

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ON Sale at the Godowns of DIROM CARTER & Co. "Old Tom" in 2 dozen Cases at Rupees 25 per dozen.

TERMS, CASH.

*Bombay, 18th April,* 1833.

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THE Acting Pay-master of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive 'till the 25th Instant, sealed Tenders for a Bill or Bills; amount (200) two hundred Pounds, at sixty days after sight, upon Messrs. HOPKINSON, BARTON, and KNYVETT, Regent Street, London. The Bidding to be made in Poona Rupees, and in sums not less than 50£.

*Kirkee, 6th April,* 1833.

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NOTICE to Regimental Messes. A supply of HODGSON AND CO'S. Pale Ale, *October Brewing*, is expected shortly by the *Cumbrian*, Capt. BLYTH. Orders for the same with reference for payment in Bombay at Rs. 110 per Hhd. will be promptly attended to by CURSETJEE COWASJEE at his office in Dady's Buildings.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS SERVES to inform the Public that Mr. ALEXANDER PARLANE JUNIOR, and Mr. DAVID KENNEDY have been admitted Partners in our firm from the 27th day of July, 1831.

DUNCAN GIBB and CO.
*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE has received for sale on Commission, a Square Piano Forte by JOHN BROADWOOD & Co., in excellent condition. Price Rs. 350.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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### MOOLLA HUTCHEEM,

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 21st instant at 3 o'clock P. M. at his stable situated at Girgaum road 25 Arab Horses.

N. B. The Horses to be taken away on the day of Sale or to remain at the risk of the Purchaser.

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### FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO. the following WINES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lisbon Wine in Pipes, at Rs. | 200 | per pipe. |
| Ditto, in Quarter Casks, at ,, | 50 | each. |
| Ditto, in Fifths, at .. .... ,, | 40 | ,, |
| Very old rich Lisbon of Mellow and high flavour, at..... ,, | 300 | per pipe. |
| Ditto, in half Pipes, at.. ,, | 150 | each. |
| Ditto, in Quarter Casks, at ,, | 75 | ,, |
| Old Carcavellos Wine, in extra large Pipes, at ,, | 300 | per pipe. |
| Ditto, in Quarter Casks, at ,, | 70 | each. |
| Old Teneriffe Wine, at.. ,, | 200 | per pipe. |
| Choice Old Madeira Wine of superior flavour, in Quarter Casks, at.... .... .. ,, | 100 | each. |
| Old Lisbon Wine in Bottles, at.... ... .... ,, | 10 | per dozen. |
| Old Carcavellos in Bottles, at.... .... .... ,, | 10 | ,, |

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. 100 Hhds. of Bass and Co's. Pale Ale, October Brewing, just landed from the *Caledonia* likewise daily expected per Ship *Gipsey* from Liverpool, 100 Hhds. of Hodgson, and Co's. Pale Ale, and 150 Hhds. of Allsop and Son's Pale Ale of October Brewing. Parties or Regimental Messes requiring the same, are requested to make early application; which will be promptly attended to.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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HODGSON AND CO'S. Pale Ale, Bottled in December last, for sale in lots of not less than 6 Dozen each, at Rupees six per Dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. | 20 | per Dozen. |
| Ditto.....do. in quarter do. at..... Rs. | 20 | do. do. |
| Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. | 18 | do. do. |
| Ditto..... do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. | 12 | do. do. Pints. |
| Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each and Hhds. Rs. | 600 | do. Hhd. |

London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

"Destournel Cos Medoc first Claret," landed from the *Albion*, in cases of one and three dozens each, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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FOR SALE at the Courier Office, No. XIX of the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

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NOTICE.—HOARE, HIBBERT and Co's. Beer, bottled here in November and December last, for Sale at 6 Rupees per dozen, in quantities not less than 6 dozens.

Alsopp's and Bass' Pale Ale in Hhds. daily expected, for which orders will be received. Price 100 Rupees.

Apply at the Godowns of ADAM SKINNER and Co.

*Dady's Buildings, Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR sale, at Messrs. FORBES AND CO'S. Godowns, a few six dozen cases of PORT and SHERRY, from Messrs. Duff and Legh, of Regent Street, London, at Rs. 22 and Rs. 20 respectively, just imported *per Henry Wellesley.*

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO LET, that House on Colaba belonging to the heirs of the late GENERAL WADDINGTON. Entry on the 1st May next. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE at Messrs. FORBES AND CO'S office, the 1st and 2nd volumes of "Colonel Tod's annals of Rajasthan," bound in Cloth, price Rs. 50 per vol.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, as before announced, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

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FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at Rs. 550 each.

Do....do.....Flint...do.....do.
Do....do.....Percussion Pistols, do.

Received per *Lady Raffles*, direct from the Maker.

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SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833, A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

*Bombay, 18th April,* 1833.

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FOR Sale—A variety of Chain Cables from one, to one and a quarter inch, from Messrs. Acraman, of Bristol.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

*Rampart Row, 20th April,* 1833.

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### TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS upper roomed House with out-houses, stabling &c. situated at Byculiah, next to Doctor Milne's. Apply to HEERJEE NOWROWJEE, or to CURSETJEE MANECKJEE, in the Fort.

*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

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TO BE LET—Two lower roomed Houses, situated at Breach road, called Devon and Ridgway Cottages. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE MOODY, in Moody Street, within the Fort.

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TO BE LET—The well known airy House situated on the Beach of Back Bay, recently vacated by Dr. Palmer; also a commodious upper roomed Bungalow on the Mount, which was occupied by Dr. Macleod. For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE.

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TO be Let, the House at Mazagon, recently vacated by Capt. D. G. Duff.

Upper part of a House, No. 4, in Military Square.

The House at Mazagon, recently vacated by Lieut. Colonel Fearon.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

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FOR Sale at the COURIER OFFICE, about 50 Maunds of Old Type, at 15 Rs. per Maund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.
*Courier Office, 20th April,* 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price—one Rupee.

FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.
The above Work has been printed on both English Royal, and China paper. The price of the former six, and the latter five rupees per Copy.
*Courier Office, 20th April,* 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,
THE well known ship "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," daily expected, and will be despatched on or before the 1st of June.
Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL AND CO.
*Rampart Row, 20th April,* 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE fine Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, of 400 Tons, GEORGE JOHNSTON, Commander, will sail from hence about the 1st May. Any medical man that will perform the medical duties of the Ship, will be liberally treated with. Apply to Capt. JOHNSTON, at the office of Mrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO.
*Bombay, 20th April,* 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, of 450 Tons, JAMES PITRIE, Commander, has excellent Poop accommodations for a small party of Passengers, and will leave about the end of this month. Apply to Captain PITRIE, at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., where plans of the accommodations may be had.
*Dady's Buildings, 20th April,* 1833.

## GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 9th April,* 1833.

No. 177.—The following alterations in the appointment of sub-conductors are made:—

*Office department.*

Sub-conductor George Smith, to take rank, *vice* Sharland pensioned.—Date of appointment [illegible] y, 1832.

Sub-conductor James Hall, to take rank. *vice* Cottirell deceased.—Do. 18th Aug, 1832.

*Bombay Castle, 10th April,* 1833.

No. 178.—In modification of paragraph 2nd of general order under date the 8th January, No. 15, of 1833, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that bills for passage money be discharged on certificates from the adjutant general, that the individuals are entitled to the same, instead of attested copies of general orders under which claims are preferred, being required.

*Bombay Castle, 11th April,* 1833.

No. 179.—Superintending surgeon S. Ludlow, of the Bengal establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 13th April,* 1833.

No. 180.—The following appointments are made on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to have effect from the 1st inst:—

Ensign H. Halkett, of His Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royals, to be aid-de-camp, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is known, *vice* Holland.

Lieutenant J. Holland, of the 22nd regiment native infantry to be extra aid-de-camp.

No. 181.—Colonel H. Sullivan commanding at Poona, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st proximo, to visit the presidency.

No. 182.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department, to appoint assistant surgeon J. Ryan, to relieve surgeon L. Hathway from the civil duties at Tannah, as a temporary measure, to enable the latter to join the 2nd battalion of artillery, to which he stands posted.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 11th April,* 1833.

Mr. Spooner, third assistant to the collector of Tannah, is permitted to remain on deputation, in the districts, until the duty on which he is engaged shall be completed.

Mr. Briggs, assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation, for the usual period of four months.

*Bombay Castle, 12th April,* 1833.

Mr. Harrison, first assistant to the principal collector in the Southern Mahratta country, is permitted to assume permanent charge of the Chickoree &c. districts, from the 18th ultimo.

*Bombay Castle, 15th April,* 1833.

Mr. E. Chamier, third assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs, under the provisions of the absentee regulation.

Mr. C. R. Harrison, to act as third assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, during Mr. Chamier's absence.

*Bombay Castle, 17th April,* 1833.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, assistant to the collector of Ahmednugger, is allowed leave of absence for one month, and permitted to proceed to the presidency for the benefit of his health.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 15th April,* 1833.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby political agent in Katteewar, is permitted to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, for one month, under the XIV clause of the absentee regulations.

*Bombay Castle, 17th April,* 1833.

Lieutenant Jameson of the 4th regiment native infantry, commanding at Akulcote, and to whom leave of absence to visit the presidency for two months was granted on the 5th March last, is permitted to remain at the Mahabuleshwar Hills for the present, and to proceed to the presidency only in case it be considered absolutely necessary.

Mr. C. A. H. Tracy to be acting deputy Persian secretary.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.*
C. NORRIS, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 17th April,* 1833.

Mr. Farish, the civil auditor and mint master, having returned from the leave of absence granted him on the 8th ultimo, resumed charge of his duties on the 13th instant.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 17th April,* 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the confirmation by the sudder dewanee adawlut of Narrow Ramchunder Beewulkur in the office of junior native commissioner to Gehagur in the Southern Concan. *vice* Bappojee Hurry Atowlay, resigned.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following letter from the secretary to the select committee of supra cargoes at Canton dated the 29th of January last, together with the edict therein alluded to:—

To
J. BAX, Esqr.
*Secretary to Government,*
BOMBAY.

Sir, I am directed by the president &c. select committee to forward to you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, a copy of an edict lately received from the Canton government, conveying the orders of the emperor prohibiting foreign ships from visiting all ports of the empire, excepting Canton. Having received this both through the viceroy and hoppo, with an urgent request for some reply, the president &c. select committee addressed the viceroy stating that they could neither be answerable for, or prevent ships irregularly proceeding to the northern ports; but that they would communicate these orders to the officers of government both in England and India.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) H. H. LINDSAY,
*Secretary.*

*Canton, 29th January,* 1833.

(Copy)

Loo, governor of Canton &c. &c. hereby issues his commands to the hong merchants.

On the 16th of the 11th moon of the 12th year of Taonkwang (January 6th, 1833) an [illegible] year of ed from the military board, co express was received sent by the great officers of communicating a letter
*KE*, the governor of Ch[illegible] the council of war, to
*TAON*, the gover[illegible]nile; to
*CHING*, [illegible]nor of the two Keang; to
*LOO*, the governor of Che Keang and Fah Keen; to
*E*, the governor of the two Kuang (Canton and Kwangse) to
*LIN*, the fooyuen of Keangsoo; to
*FOO*, the fooyuen of Chekeang; to
*WEI*, the fooyuen of Fuhkeen; and to
*CHOO*, the fooyuen of Canton, requiring him to enjoin the contents thereof on Chung the hoppo of Canton.

On the 25th of the 11th moon of the 12th year of Taonkwang (December 16th) an imperial order was respectfully received (saying) Kwotseang and others have represented that the isoling sensyepon and others, reported to them that on the 2nd day of the 10th moon (November 23rd) at *Hwang Ching** island there was seen at a distance in the direction of south west, an English foreign ship sailing very fast.

Immediately, by an officer on board a war junk, she was chased and driven away &c.

Already have English foreign ships, from Fuhkeen Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Shantung provinces gone cruizing about on the outside ocean, and they have proceeded to Corea where they were by the king of that nation, expelled and not allowed to trade. Now from Corea, they have proceeded to Shingking (i. e. Mongden the capital of Manchow Tartary.) The ways of the said foreigners are deceitful and crafty, every where do they loiter about. Intensely do they deserve detestation.

At present, according to Kwokeang and the others, it is made incumbent on the isoling, to take with him officers and men, and pursue the said foreign ship; compelling her to go beyond the boundary, and delivering her over perspicuously after examination, to the officers of the adjoining provinces.

It is hereby ordered that Ke, Taon, Ching, Lin, Foo Wei &c. strictly command the officers of the Chow, the Heen and the naval captains to take on board a military force and see that the said foreign ship in passing the boundaries is immediately expelled, and not permitted to anchor nor any one to ascend the shore, nor to take any goods and trade with natives, which might lead to create disturbances.

As to rice and provisions, it is particularly necessary to disallow the people on the coast to supply any clandestinely.

When the said foreign ship arrives at Canton, it is ordered that Loo, Choo and Chung strictly examine into the motive which has influenced her to go cruizing about—and further to proclaim saying that according to the regulations of the celestial empire your nation is only allowed to trade to Canton—you are not allowed to go clandestinely to the various provinces. Hereafter it is absolutely necessary that you obey and adhere to the fixed laws—there must be no opposition.

Also command the said nation's chief to restrain the said ships, and to command and enforce her speedy return to her own country. Take these several orders cause them to be known.—Respect this!

In obedience to the above decision of the emperor, (by us the council of war) this letter is now sent.

On this coming before me the governor, I have examined and find that concerning the English ships cruizing about on the coasts of various provinces, official communications have been made, from Fuhkeen, Chekeang Keangsoo and Shautung provinces; and orders have been issued to guard against and expel them. Letters also have been written to the treasurer and judge of Canton to deliberate carefully and suggest arrangements to prevent English ships clandestinely going to other provinces, which proceedings have been reported to the emperor and placed on record.

Having now reverently received the above communication, I have informed the fooyuen and hoppo thereof; and further, I hereby issue an order to the hong merchants, requiring them to enjoin forthwith an order on the said nation's chief to ascertain clearly whether or not the foreign ship which went to Kirin has previously been at Canton? And as soon as she arrives at Canton, let him enquire what the intention of the said foreign ship is, in cruizing about the various provinces? Further in reverent obedience to the above, let him be enjoined to restrain the said ship and command her speedily to return to her own nation.

* This appears about N. L. 46° E. of Peking 80.

According to the facts let a report be sent back, that the affair may be faithfully managed—there must not be any delay, or opposition. Hasten! hasten! These are the commands.

True copy.
(Signed) H. H. LINDSAY,
*Secretary.*

*Jaonkwang, 12th year, 11th 18th*
*(A. D. Jany. 8th* 1833.

*Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
JOHN BAX,
*Sec. to Govt.*

## THE CHURCH IN DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—In the discussions which have recently taken place in your paper regarding the exclusion of widows, of what is called *mixed blood*, from the benefits of the Military Fund, it appears to me that the principle upon which the arrangement was originally made has not been any where distinctly stated. No doubt it was occasioned by the prejudice of colour in a great measure, but I conceive the more important consideration to have been to oppose an obstacle to the increase of Marriages, for if the same facility existed of contracting Marriages in India as there does in Europe, why the Military Funds of the three Presidencies would very soon come to an end; that is to say, would soon be reduced to the state of the Bengal Mariners and General Widow's Funds, which at the present moment allow 12 annas per month to each 1st class Widow, and 4 annas to each Child, with every prospect at no distant period, of stopping payment altogether. Nay, even as it is, excluding the Widows of mixed blood, I say that the Military Funds must come to an end before long unless some vigorous, effectual, and immediate changes are adopted to prevent so deplorable a catastrophe.—I have read over the memoir of one of the Life Insurance Actuaries, who have been consulted by the Bombay and Madras Funds, in which I find some observations worthy of attention, mixed up with the usual quantum of Professional mystification and humbug. But why consult these Gentlemen at all? Surely sufficient common sense, virtue, and ability exist in the Army to enable it to manage it's own concerns without calling in the aid of persons wholly uninterested in them. Without further circumlocution however, I shall now proceed briefly to submit for the consideration of the Subscribers to the Military Funds of the three Presidencies, two vital and essential measures which it is imperatively necessary for them to adopt, to prevent the early demise of those admirable Institutions, They are these—to reduce Widow's Pensions to one standard, either to Captain's Pay, or to £200 per Anuum, and, I grieve to say it, to turn out the Parsons. It has been found by a calculation on which has been made, that if the former of these propositions should have effect in the Madras Military Fund, namely, that all Widows, without distinction; should receive Pensions equal to the full Pay of Captain, including Lord Clive's Fund, that an Annual saving would be made in the disbursements, of no less [illegible]000!!!—Surely Captain's Full Pay [illegible] than £8[illegible]0 per Annum, is quite sufficient; or say £20[illegible]; a larger income would only for any Widow to extravagance, prevent [illegible]tly be a temptation [illegible]dly and s[illegible]berly, and divert from living quie[illegible]sotion of the vi their minds from the recollection of [illegible] dear departed.

With regards to the Clergymen of what is called the Church of England, doubtless, with reference to the present state of affairs, this is a tender subject; but let us look at it coolly and dispassionately. It seems that of the Clerical Subscribers to the Madras Military Fund at least 4 | 5ths. are married, and God only knows how many Children they have! Whether their Subscriptions at the present moment cover the amount of Clerical Widow's Pensions, now paid by the Fund, I know not, but it is sufficiently evident, from the above fact, that if they do at present, they will not in a very short lapse of time, and that therefore, their Widows will be a dead weight upon the Fund. It will become accordingly, a positive duty on the part of the Fund to disburden itself from this dead weight, which I imagine may be done simply by returning to the Clerical Subscribers the amount of their donations and subscriptions, with simple interest, making over to them a portion of the Annual Donation of the Company, calculated, with regard to their numeral strength in proportion to that of the army at large, and requesting them to make arrangements for the provision of their own Widows and Children. I understand there is some probability of a Circular letter being addressed to the subscribers to the Funds of the three Presidencies, suggesting to them the expediency of simultaneously *inviting* the Indian Clergy of the Church of England to form a Widow's Fund among themselves, in which case the Lord Bishop might be included in it, and also Mr. Poynder's two suffragans, *Dungaree*, and *Vepery*. I confess I never could rightly understand how the Military, above all Funds, came to the burdened with the charge of the Clerical Widows and Children, unless indeed it be that the Clergy of the Church of England are a pugnacious race—truly a Church Militant,—one would rather suppose they should be admitted to the Civil, or Medical Funds, in the former of which their Widows would receive a handsome Pension of £400 per Annum.

Nevertheless, they are in the Military Funds, and I am decidedly of opinion that it behoves those Funds to effect a separation of interests without delay.—I conceive the Indian Clergy are numerous and affluent enough to form a Fund among themselves, they are much better paid than the Military, and in fact the Fees they are permitted to levy on the Military for Burials, Baptisms, and Marriages, which I believe they facetiously denominate "Sacerdotal collections," would be alone sufficient for that purpose.—It seems that they are paid by the Government for Marrying and Burying the Military lieges, and Christening their offspring, notwithstanding which, they levy Fees upon the Army for the performance of those services, and indulge it with the maintenance of their Widows and Children.

I trust however, now the matter has been brought before the public, they will of their own accord withdraw from the Military Funds, yet I am not without fears that a little gentle persuasion may be eventually necessary.

I remain, &c.
AUGUSTUS BROKENBACK.

*Hyderabad, April 10th.*, 1833.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—20th APRIL, 1833.

| | MORN. | AFT. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 0 27 | 0 48 |
| Sunday | 1 15 | 1 36 |
| Monday | 2 03 | 2 24 |
| Tuesday | 2 51 | 3 08 |
| Wednesday | 3 38 | 4 00 |
| Thursday | 4 27 | 4 48 |
| Friday | 5 15 | 5 37 |

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Vessels Names.* | *Date of intended Departure.* | *To what Port.* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior | 21st Instant. | Liverpool | |
| Triumph | 28th ditto. | London | Cape. |
| King William | 30th ditto. | Liverpool | |
| Mary | 30th ditto. | London | |
| Aliquis | 10th May. | Liverpool | |
| Caledonia | 1st ditto. | Ditto | |
| Henry Wellesley | 1st ditto. | London | St. Helena. |
| Linnæus | 10th ditto. | Liverpool | |
| Duke of Roxburgh | Early in ditto | London | Ditto. |

EXCHANGE.
On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 106 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
Madras 30 days 101 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 144 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
Five per Cent. Loan of 1822 | 23, according to the period of discharge.....107 *at* 111
Do. of 1825 | 26 .....108 *at* 11
Do. of 1829 | 30

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
ARRIVALS.
Capt. W. Spratt, Vet. Batt. from Dapoolie.
Assist. Surg. Stewart, Native Vet. Batt. from Dapoolie,
Bt. Capt. Jas. Adamson, H. M. 40th Regt., from Poonah.
Ensign Gordon Rippon, 11th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
DEPARTURES.
Lieut. Col. J. Moor, Artillery, to Mahabuleshwar.
Lieut. Alfred Thomas, 8th Regt. N. I. to Nugger.
Ensign C. Lucas, 4th Regt., N. I.
Second Lieut. Margary, Engineers, to Seroor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
MARRIAGE.
At the Residency of Bhooj, by licence, on Saturday, the 6th April, Captain William Ward, 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Anne, Daughter of James Burnes Esq., Montrose.
DEATHS.
At the Adawlut at Ahmedabad, on Sunday, the 7th Instant, Grenville Newnham Gordon, Son of Edward Grant, Esquire, of the Civil Service, aged 9 months and 2 days.
On Wednesday the 10th Instant, Mr. James Howard, Artificer of the New Mint, aged 29 years.
On the 12th Inst., after a long and painful illness Monsieur P. Roux, Conservator of the Museum of Natural History, at Marseilles, aged 59 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.
ARRIVALS.
April 15th Barque Discovery, George James Simmons, Master, from Bushire, 1st Instant.
*Passengers.*—150 Natives.
—16th Ship Fattahulbaree, Shariff Ally, Naiqueda, from Surat, 13th Instant.
*Passengers*—20 Natives.
—17th. Ship Sullimany, A. J. McFarlane, Master, from the Red Sea. Left Suez, 1st February 1833, Judda, 14th February, Hoduda 5th March, Mocha 14th March, and Maculla 29th Do.
DEPARTURES.
April 12th.—French Ship La Diepe, LeSauvage, Master, to Bordeaux.
— 13th. Ship Columbia, Robert Pattison, Master, to Liverpool.
*Passengers.*—General Hessman, R. C. Goodridge, Mrs. Goodridge, Mr. G. Trotter, Master, W. Trotter, Miss Mary Trotter, Miss Catherine Trotter, Mrs. Col. Valiant, Capt. G. W. Oakes, 18th Regt. N. I. Capt. Cocke, 3d Regt. N. I. and G. Blunt, European Servant.
—14th. Barque Fortune, Robert Crawford, to Greenock.
— Do. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Ship War, Prince of Wales, Mahomed bin Ebrahim, Nacof [illegible] to Muscat.
[illegible]queda[illegible]ngers.—49 Natives.
*Passe*[illegible]Ship Charlotte G[illegible]ville
— Do. [illegible]Etoile, George Mel[illegible]e, Master, to China.
—17th. Brig L[illegible]e, C. Courrette, Master, to Scychelle and Mauritius.
— The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Comr. to Bancoote.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF WAR,—Melville and CURACOA.
HON. CO'S. SLOOP OF WAR.—Clive.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRGS OF WAR.—Tigris, Ternate, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Victory, Caledonia, Fortune, Triumph, Scurfield, Superior, Henry Wellesly, Linnæus, Aliquis, Mary, and Duke of Roxburgh.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Fort William, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia, Felix, Cyrene, Francis Warden, Caledonia, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Hind, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Hannah, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Futty Salam, Pascoa, Ann, Hamody, Valasoundram, Futtay Raymon, Ann, Fellis, Louisa, Abgarus Sullimany, Fallahulbaree and Sumdaney.
PORTUGUESE.—Don Manoel de Portugal, Consoliel, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paulo, Aurelia, and Cagadore.
AMAUM'S SHIP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.

# THE COURIER.

*SATURDAY, 20 APRIL,* 1833.

It is with great regret we have to announce the failure of the firm of Shotton and Co. of this place, which was communicated to the creditors on Wednesday last by the following circular:—

SIR,—It is with much regret we inform you that the present position of our affairs renders it necessary that we should convene a meeting of our Creditors on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock; and we accordingly request you will have the goodness to attend at our office at that hour. In the meantime, we beg to acquaint you that we have deemed it advisable to suspend our payments.

We are, &c,
(Signed) SHOTTON AND CO.

*Bombay, April 17th,* 1833.

The debts of the House, we understand, from good authority, amount to between twenty and twenty five lakhs of rupees. Of this sum about three fourths are owing to individuals in England, and the other fourth to persons in this country, so that the failure will not be much felt out here. The assets on the other hand, are said, nominally, to be more than sufficient to cover the debts, but as they consist entirely of claims against individuals in the Company's service, it is to be feared it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to realize a large portion of them. Further particulars will transpire at the meeting which is to take place to-day for the purpose of placing the affairs of the house in a train for settlement. In the meantime it may as well to state that the failure has not the remotest connexion with those which have lately occurred in Calcutta, and that the firm is in no way connected with any other mercantile establishment in Bombay.—The affairs of Messrs. Shotton and Co. have been in a bad way for several years, and the crisis which has at last occurred, is to be attributed entirely to the

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unfortunate advances made to private individuals, previous to any of the partners now in Bombay joining the house.

The merchants of Bombay, upon the arrival of Sir John Gore, took advantage of the opportunity to bring to his notice the immense amount of British property employed in the trade between India and China, and suggested, as it was impossible to know what course might be pursued by the Dutch towards it, that it would be advisable to increase the British naval force in the Eastern Seas. In reply to their communication on this subject, we understand, the Admiral stated he had already taken the precautionary measures proposed, and that a powerful squadron, composed of the *Magicienne* the *Wolf*, the *Barrier*, and another vessel, had been stationed in the Eastern Seas under the command of Capt. Plumridge. We have always been of opinion that the Batavian Government would not hastily molest our commerce, and the late news from England has entirely removed our apprehensions regarding it. To those however who still entertain fears for its safety, the above information will no doubt prove most satisfactory.

The estimate we gave in last Saturday's Courier of the sum necessary to open a regular steam communication with Europe, we understand has been considered so low by many sober well-informed people, as to lead to doubts of its correctness. Having however taken some pains to get the best possible information on all the points connected with the subject, we feel confident that, should a strict inquiry be made, the result will be to show we have rather over than under-estimated many of the expenses; and that, allowing handsomely for contingent charges, it will be found that a lakh and fifty thousand rupees will be quite sufficient for the object in view.

In forming a plan for communicating with England through Egypt, it must be borne in mind that all that is necessary, is to get packets to and from Alexandria. Beyond that every thing is already arranged as far as Malta, and there is no doubt that the Government packet would be sent the short intermediate distance, were a regular communication by steam once established between Bombay and Suez, or that some other arrangement would be made for the same purpose equally good.—The passage of the desert is the only thing therefore that remains to be considered, and we understand it may be accomplished in the best possible manner with the means which the country affords. A dromedary is always to be procured at Suez, and the usual charge of despatching one from thence to Alexandria is only three dollars. One probably would be sufficient to convey the packet, and passengers, if in haste, might proceed by [illegible] means, putting up with the inconvenience attending that mode of conveyance. The desert therefore, cannot be said to offer any obstacles, and the expense of crossing it is so trifling that it does not deserve attention in any calculation connected with steam communication.

The more this subject is canvassed, we are confident, the clearer will its advantages be seen. By the calculation we made last Saturday, we showed that the returns from each trip of a properly constructed Steamer to Suez, might at the very outset, be expected to cover the expenses and leave a surplus of rupees 6,000. From what we have since heard we are led to believe that they would do a good deal more, as large quantities of treasure are constantly passing backwards and forwards from the Red Sea, a good deal of which would of course be sent by the Steamer and would pay a handsome freight. But putting this source of profit entirely out of the question, and adhering to our original calculation, we think there is quite enough to warrant the expectation that a steam vessel, once regularly started to ply between this and the Red Sea, would not only support itself, but would be sufficiently profitable to induce capitalists to build others for the same object, and hence, that a much more constant communication than that at first proposed would take place with England. Who can doubt if letters are once regularly conveyed from India to London in from fifty to sixty days, that the whole correspondence of the country with home would be carried on by the route which offered such advantages, or that one half of the persons proceeding to Europe would avail themselves of it, to save the tediousness of a passage round the Cape of Good Hope?

The only two objections which have ever been raised to the overalnd route, are the danger from plague and the unsettled state of the Government of Egypt. The latter however can no longer be urged, now that the late successes of the Pacha have established his power; and the passengers by the *Hugh Lindsay*, during the four trips that vessel has made, have never found the former, either as repects quarantine, or in any other way, sufficient to be worth noticing.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, there can, we think, be no doubt that this island is destined to become, at no very distant period, the medium of communication between England and the whole of India, and also in some measure with China and the Eastern islands. The only question is, whether that period may not be much hastened by a little exertion at the present moment, or rather, whether there is sufficient public spirit and enterprise here to open the communication without loss of time. If there be any doubts remaining as to the ease with which it may be done, we have only to repeat, let inquiries be made. The island affords every means for the purpose of ascertaining with the utmost exactness all the expenses which are likely to attend the fitting out and navigation of a steamer; and if, as we are confident, the result prove to be as favorable as we have stated, let it not be said of a commercial community like that of Bombay, possessing some twenty or thirty European houses of agency, some of them of immense wealth, a body of the richest and most liberal merchants in India, that the sum of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees could not be raised for the purpose of securing to the island the calculable advantages its local position offers as a means of obtaining.

## CALCUTTA.

The Nagpoor and Bombay Dāk despatched from Calcutta on the 22d March, was plundered by a party of Coles, and the Mails were carried off. We have not heard the name of the place where the robbery occurred, but all the letters addressed to the following stations were lost viz. Aurungabad, Poonah and Bombay Kamptee, Amulbulpoor, Nagpoor, Baitool —A list of the [illegible] will appear in Saturday's *Courier* of to-morrow.—*Cal. Gazette* and in *Courier, April* [illegible]

## DELHI.

### ON THE COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF THE BACTRIAN PROVINCES.

No. 4.

In this number I propose to make miscellaneous observations on the Punjab and the countries between it and Sinde.

Above Subzil and Mitton Cote, on the frontier of Sinde, the territory of Dera Ghazee Khan occupies the western bank of the Indus as far inland as the mountain. The land is fertile and the capital, which bears the same name, is a city of considerable extent. It is surrounded by Gardens and groves of Date trees.

Before it's conquest by Runjeet Singh, the territory yielded four lacs of rupees annually but he farmed it four *nine* to the Buwalpoor chief, who practised every species of extortion and oppression to realize so large a sum. The Government of Lahore has since resumed this country, and bestowed it on a sort of military tenure on its former rulers, the Bershooes.

On the opposite, or Eastern bank of the river, is the small principality of Bawal Khan. This is the hereditary designation of the head of the family, and is usually given to it's dominions also. The tribe, which is called Daodputra came from the vicinity of Shikarpoor in the reign of Aurungzebe. The country is bounded on the North by the Setledge and Garra, South by Jessalmere. and Sinde, on the boundary of which a wide tract is left desolate to avoid disputes. It has Bikaneer to the East. Some districts, to the north of the Setledge are tributary to Lahore, the ruler of which receives for them three lacs a year.

Bawal Khan has a revenue of 700,000 Rupees, from the rest of his territory, which he retains solely through the clause in the Treaty between Runjeet Singh and the British Government, which prevents Seick armies from crossing the Setledge.

Loongies are the only manufactnre of Buwalpore, but the Hindoos residing in that town carry on trade between India Afghanistan, Balk, Bokhara, and the Caspian. The population of this place is estimated at 20,000 souls. The Khan resides at Ahmedpoor, which is situated farther south and is about half the size of the other town. It is near an ancient fort in the desert, called Darrawal. These are the only places of any consequence in the territory.

A little way below the junction of the Chunab and Garra, stands the town of Ooch, 3 miles from the river, on a fertile plain surrounded by a forest of trees. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, who are miserably indigent. The streets are narrow, and what is rarely seen elsewhere, they are covered with mats to keep off the sun. The place appears to have consisted originally of two distinct towns, and there is still a space between them with the remains of brick walls that once served for their defence. In passing Ooch, the waters of the Chunab have that remarkable ruddy appearance peculiar to it and the Ravee, whilst those of the Garra, on the other side of the same channel, exhibit the usual muddy colour of Indian rivers. Though united, the two streams do not mix, but flow together in singular contrast for several miles. The cause of the redness is not ascertained, though it is supposed to arise from some ochreous substance, held in solution or suspension. The confluence of these two rivers is in N. L. 29.° 20,'

The ruins of Shorkote are found about midway between the Hydaspes and Hydraotes; near an inconsiderable modern town. They lie on an elevated mound, encompassed by a brick wall, and are seen at a distance of 6 or 8 miles. A traveller conjectures that the strongholds attacked by Alexander the Great were built in this manner, and that Shorkote is probably the very spot where the hero was wounded in pursuit of the Malli.

The city of Multan contains 60,000 inhabitants, of whom one third are probably Hindus. It is surrounded by a wall in ruins, which is about three miles in circumference. The houses of the narrow and gloomy streets, rise to the uncommon height of 6 stories. The population consists chiefly of Weavers and Dyers. The only Seiks there, are the 500 troops comprising the garrison in an adjoining fort of some strength.

It stands on an elevation and is constructed like the town, of burnt bricks, the form of it is an irregular Hexagon, of which the longest side extends 400 yards facing the north West. This wall rises from the exterior base of the mound which occupies the inner space, to the height of forty feet outside, and includes thirty towers. The rampart, however, is scarcely five feet above the ground within. Every part of the houses, with which the fort is crowded, from top to foundation is visible from the neighbouring plains. The country is so flat and low, around Multan that it is marshy nearly all the year.

The only other town of importance in the Multan territory is Shoojabad. It stands on a plain, four miles East of the Acesines, surrounded by a brick wall 30 feet high. which contains octagonal towers placed at equal distances. It is buil in the form of an oblong.

There are suburbs of huts outside, and the interior is crowded with streets intersecting at right angles. It has a Fort which was built by the Nawab of the Province in 1808.

The neighbouring country, which is extremely beautiful, is plentifully irrigated by canals. Shoojabad with its fortress is now the frontier post of the Seiks, who first sacked the capital in 1806. and now reckon the province part of their dominions.

It has been said, in military phraseology, tha, Lahore from its position commands the Punjabt which commands India.

This city, the only place of note on the Ravee could not stand a regular siege, though it is strong enough to hold out against the unscientific operations of oriental armies. It is defended and enclosed by a brick wall scarcely, three miles in circumference, and by a ditch which can be filled from the river.

There are twelve Gates, each of which has a semicircular outwork. The shape of the town is oval, stretching longitudinally from north to south. The inhabitants amounting to 80,000, must be greatly over crowded.

Amritsir, the capital of the Seik religion and commerce, is a stronger and more populous place than Lahore. It's mud fortifications are of vast thickness, faced with brick, and encompassed by a deep ditch. Govindgurh, close by, is the stronghold in which Runjeet Singh secures his treasures.

Although Seik and [illegible] terms of very different import, they are [illegible] as if synonymous, they are [illegible] Nanak Shah, the individual who first seceded from Hidooism, and made this people a distinct nation, established a system of pure Theism and Democracy.

Idolatry and caste were swept away by his breath, to be renewed however like the spider's web. Those who embraced or still follow the tenets of Nanak are called Seiks or Disciples. They represent as nearly as possible the idea of Hindoo Quakers. But Goru Govind, finding such doctrine a bar to all ambition, subverted the peaceful creed and became the warlike patriarch of the Seiks. whose name he changed to Singhs or Lions. Yet the number coming under both denominations no where exceeds one third of the population of the country.

Runjeet Singh, without any religions pretensions has managed in the course of thirty years to convert a sort of Republic into an absolute monarchy. The son of a petty chief himself, he has subjected multitudes of the same class to his sway, throughout the province of Lahore, and now a spacious Kingdom, extending from Cashmere to Multan inclusive and from the Setledge to the Indus, has gradually submitted to his arms. He possesses an army of 25000 Infantry, with a proportion of Cavalry and Artillery drilled after the European fashion.—These, very unpopular in his country, and disliked by the higher classes, rather diminish than increase his real power. They have no knowledge of the essentials of discipline, and shew little respect for their European officers, whom Runjeet never trusts to any important extent. He owes none of his territorial acquisitions to these *disciplined troops*.

The gross revenues of the Seik Government amount to two crores and a half of Rupees. But some of them being paid in goods, it is not likely that the whole of that sum is realized.

From Lahore Papers we learn that wars and rumours of wars arise—reports of the approach of the Russians, as detailed in our second number are prevalent, nothing else of a public nature is detailed. Private scandal speaks loudly of Runjeet Sing having become besetted with the love of a female named Gool Behar, whose brothers he has set far above the nobles of his own land by the title of Vizier and Mirza. These men are respected and have great influence and seem almost to rule the country.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 30.

## *LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

*(Received Overland.)*

DECEMBER 29.

M. Pozzo di Borgo's unexpected arrival in this country has led to a good deal so speculation. The reasons we have heard assigned for it are two: first, that he is anxious to remove from the minds of the English Government an impression created by reports of misrepresentations he is said to have made to other Courts of the instability of Lord Grey's admistration: and, secondly, that he is desirous of ascertaining for himself what degree of confidence the English people have in that Government through which they have obtained a House of Commons which will really express the sentiments of the people, advance their interests, and so apply the public resources as to secure, if possible, lasting power, but at all events the true honour and glory of the nation as the patrons of freedom and the deliverers of the oppressed wherever the influence of Great Britain extends. If M. Pozzo di Borgo had taken the pains to obtain accurate information on this point some months ago, he might have spared himself the tronble of explanation now; and what is still more, his credit might have stood somewhat higher than it now does with persons in Austria, Prussia, and elsewhere, whom he has (if report speaks true) been endeavouring to persuade that Lord Grey's administration could not last, and that a very short time would enable the supporters of the old system here to renew their aid, pecuniary and otherwise, to those in other countries who have ever manifested a desire to repress the growth of representative governments and liberal institutions. If the state of our funds and the result of the elections do not undeceive him; let him wait till Parliament meets, and we think he will not then return without full and satisfactory proof that whoever shall form the government of England in future times, arbitary governments, with arbitary objects, will find no countenance or succour from the people of England.

The triumph of reform in Scotland has been finally crowned by the defeat of Sir George Murray in the county of Perth, a remark which is not made with the slightest idea of detracting from the acknowledged merits of that gallant and [illegible] the acknowledged merits proving the strength of the able baronet, but a [illegible] which, in the face of feelings and convictions [illegible] this great local interest as well as personal merits, have led to his rejection. The *Caledonian Mercury* says—the Buccleugh interest has been similarly defeated in every Scottish county in which it has possessed local property and correspondent influence. In point of fact, Scotland has admirably demonstrated at once its due estimation of the boon of open representation, and its sound and admirable capacity for a due exercise of the privilege. In no instance has it been led away by the delusion of mere quacks and adventurers, or overlooked the propriety of choosing candidates whose station and conduct afford rational pledges for their adequate performance of their duty. On the contrary, our Caledonian brethren at once have stepped out into the exercise of their privileges as freemen, with all the spirit consequent upon its new acquirement, and all the steady sobriety attendant on mature experience. Possibly in no page of its history have the acknowledged finer points of the intellectual character of Scotland been more nobly displayed.—(GLOBE.)

The Court of Exchequer is become quite a fashionable Court with lawyers and suitors. It is to the high legal attainments and polite conduct of Lord Lyndhurst that the great influx of business may in a great degree be attributed. It is said that upwards of 30,000 writs were issued from this Court during the last year. It [illegible] appears in the First Report of the Commissioners that in 1827 only 8,197 writs were issued from the Exchequer, and 68,459 from the King's Bench: we believe the latter court has lately experienced a great decrease of business.—(Herald.)

Mr. Blackely, of Norwich, has invited us to inspect a cloak of Norwich manufacture, of which he purposes to beg the Queen's acceptance. Never have we seen anything so truly worthy of royalty in such a shape. It is as gorgeous yet as elegant as can be conceived. The materials are a new silk with shawl borders. The warp and shoot are of different shades—dove colour as a ground, with fine transverse lines of a silk between brown and crimson, and the whole overlaid with a beautiful damask tree pattern. These parts are so disposed that the thin lines run diagonally, while the pattern slopes a little in the contrary direction. The fashion of the cloak is no less exquisite.—Three borders of a shawl pattern, exceeding in splendid richness anything we ever saw, surround the capes and the bottom of the cloak, the width increasing, that at the bottom being 18 inches. The cloak is lined with a watered silk of the most pure and delicate while; the fastening and tassels are of white silk lace with snow fringe, and the whole forms a robe perfectly regal—no other word will describe it. We cannot imagine the cost.—(Norwich Anglian.)

Numerous individuals, chiefly male adults, have been recently grievously attacked by a sudden and acute pain, generally in the right arm, from the shoulder to the wrist. The patient during the paroxysm can scarcely raise his arm, the pain is so great, and imagines that the agony proceeds from rheumatism, but fortunately his sufferings are of short duration, and they are removed and finally relieved by the patient having recourse to a blue pill and black draught, or to a pill composed of calomel and colycinth. Physicians are of opinion that the complaint proceeds from obstruction or inflammation of the liver, arising from atmospheric effects on the viscera, during the present mild and unseasonable weather.—(Herald.)

The wo king of the Anatomy Act is exciting no little dissension among the professors of surgery. The high price of "subjects," and the undue preference which is said to be manifested in supplying the schools, form subjects of angry complaints, and several meetings have been held for the purpose of devising measures to remedy the evil. Tuesday a meeting of surgeons and anatomists, to consider what course ought to be pursued, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when, after a good deal of discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Mayo, of King's College, to try the effect of a circular to the authorities of the various parishes, expressing "a hope that, as early as circumstances will admit, measures will be adopted for an *equal* distribution of subjects." The meeting then adjourned for a month. It a stated, by a correspondent of one of the medical publications, as a fact which he knows to be true, "that fees to parish officers, shell, and other expenses, amount to nearly five pounds for each subject; and it is with difficulty they can be procured from some of the parishes, even at that price. It is added, that "the difficulties of the private schools are such, and the price demanded by parochial officers is in many instances, so high, that in one or two of the schools not a single body has been dissected during the present season, whilst in others, which proves the advantages of ecclesiastical influence and favour, there has been such a bountiful supply, that there have been burials without dissection.—(Globe.)

It transpired yesterday on 'Change that the great Russian diplomatist M. Pozzo di Borgo had arrived in London, and rumour was immediately in activity respecting the causes of such a visit at this particular juncture. The city is not the exact place for the solution of such an enigma as this, but it may be worth while to mention one statement, because it has been confidently circulated in most respectable quarters, and is of a very curious nature. It is affirmed, then, that the principal object of M. Pozzo di Borgo's visit to London is that of detaching England, of possible, from the alliance with France, which his master has discovered, though the London Conservatives could not, but be fatal to all his projects for restraining public liberty, and bringing about another war in Europe. The only objection made here to this account is, that though it might accord very well with the views of Russia, people are un-

willing to believe that so clever a diplomatist could consent to come to England on so fruitless an errand: but it is said that his mission is also to embrace some further matters, and that if the main object of it is frustrated, he will be prepared then to unite with Austria and with Prussia in considering those propositions which have been submitted to them, and perhaps in agreeing to that general reduction of all the great military establishments on the continent, which is their only security against war and probably against bankruptcy too. Without assuming any great degree of accuracy for these statements it may be safely affirmed that the mission of M. Pozzo di Borgo relates to matters of the very highest importance.—(Times.)

Our Paris Correspondent deals in the following manner with the extraordinary offer of the Duke of FitzJames to become an hostage for the Duchess of Berry—"Apropos of the Carlists: the imprisonment of the Duchess of Berry has had the melancholy effect of turning the brain of a worthy gentleman of that party, the Duke de Fitz-James, who has just written a letter to the *Gazette de France*, which would certainly induce Lord Brougham to consider the issuing a Commission *de Lunatico Inquirendo* a work of supererogation. This precious production is dated from Rome, and after setting forth how anxious the friends of the Duchess of Berry are 'to invest themselves with some of those beams of immortal glory with which her misfortunes have just been crowned,' proposes that he (the writer,) the Count de la Ferronays and half-a-dozen other of their Peers, shall be imprisoned instead of the Duchess, who is to be sent about her business! The Noble Duke modestly admits that his poor body is a poor substitute for the 'great soul of the mother of Henry V.,' but hopes that the 'determination he has formed of consecrating his whole life to unmask the hypocrites who for thirty months have excited his horror and contempt by deceiving, oppressing, and humiliating France,' will make him of sufficient importance to induce an acceptance of his offer. This precious effusion concludes with the magnanimous declaration that 'chains are the only favour that he will ever demand of the oppressors of his country.' The Duke apparently is not aware that strait waistcoats, not 'chains,' are the means of coercion usually employed at Chareanton. Were Scott alive, how he would blush for this miserable burlesque on the truly sublime scene at Carlisle, in which Evan Dhu offers himself and six of the leaders of the clan as a ransom for Fergus! The pathos of that scene arises from the exquisite fidelity to nature of the rude notions of the half-civilised Gael; but that the Duke de Fitz-James, an ex-Peer of the realm and an hereditary legislator, should pretend to suppose that an offer of vicarious imprisonment, as a punishment for rebellion and high treason, could be accepted in a land under the dominion of known laws, is too palpably absurd to be otherwise than specially disgusting, even in these days of rhodomontade and charlatanism."—(Globe.)

The Marquis of Conyngham died yesterday at his residence in Hamilton-place, His death will leave vacancies in the number of Irish representative peers, in the Order of the Knight of St. Patrick, and in the Constablaship and Lieutenancy of Windsor Castle. He is succeeded in his title and estates, which are considerable in Ireland, by his eldest son, Lord Mount-Charles, who is now in his 35th year. The Marquis will have a seat in the House of Peers as Baron (British) of Minster. It its scarcely a week since the youngest daughter of the late Marquis was married to Sir W. M. Somerville, Baronet.—(Post.)

We are enabled to contradict the report which has been received, that the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam had died on Friday last, at Milton. Up to a late hour last evening no intelligence of his Lordship's dissolution had been received in Grosvenor-square, and the last arrivals from Milton Park did not state that any apprehensions were entertained of his demise. Lord Milton and family are residing with their venerable relative at Milton, and it is improbable that Lord Milton would have stood a second contest for one of the divisions of the county if the death of his Noble Parent had been daily expected. The mental faculties of the Earl have been for a length of time greatly impaired; during three years his memory has failed him, and Lord Milton is in the administration of his Lordsip's vast estates. Earl Fitzwilliam attained the age of 84 on 30th May last. The Dowager Lady Dundas, and the Dowager Lady Frances Fitzwilliam, sisters to the Noble Earl, are also surviving, at the advanced ages of 86 and 82.—(Herald.)

As far as present appearances and reports go, there are likely to be fewer petitions against returns to the next Parliament than have ever been known. This, should it turn out to be the case, will be favourable testimony to the working of the Reform Act.—(Herald.)

The following letter has been published by Mr. Long Wellesley, in reference to some arrangement entered into respecting the votes at the Essex election. We perceive that Mr. L. Wellesley's notions of public and private duties are equally accurate. It is addressed to Charles C. Western, Esq:—

"SIR—I cannot adequately express to you my entire approval of Mrs. Long Wellesley's conduct during the late contest; but if there is one act of that lady's which I more entirely approve of than another, it is the instructions she gave my secretary to write as he did in my name to my tenantry. A more specific understanding was never entered into by public men than that between yourself, the Messrs. Lennard, and Mr. Payne of Maldon, to give me, to use your own written words, 'an honest support.' Look at the poll at Maldon! I have been connected with public men from my infancy, and I do not recollect so great a violation of all public faith as the conduct your party and yourself towards me. So long as the names of Lennard, Western, and Payne of Maldon, continue to deal with the public affairs of the County of Essex, so long must every man who has esteem for my public character manifest his opposition to men who have proved themselves so faithless to that bright cause I have espoused, and so ardently still desire my country should be blessed by enjoying the full freedom and the free exercise of the elective franchise. I glory in my defeat! I have fallen as an honest public servant should fall! I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Calais, Dec. 21. "W. L. WELLESLEY."

The Marquis of Anglesey has written the following highly creditable letter to the agent for his Dorsetshire and Somersetshire estates, respecting how the tenants were to vote at elections. It is dated December 5:—

"MY DEAR SIR—Mr. Sanderson writes that you are anxious to know how far you are to attempt to influence my tenantry at elections. I thought I had already and often explained myself to you on this subject, but I will now repeat my instructions. It is quite right that they (my tenants) should all know which of the several candidates have my good wishes. It is just towards them that they should know my sentiments, as it gives them an opportunity of doing what may be agreeable to me. At the same time, I desire it may be distinctly understood by them that they are perfectly free agents, and that if they cannot conscientiously go with me, their political opinions shall never influence my conduct to them as tenants. I remain, etc.

—(Dublin Journal.) (Signed) "ANGLESEY."

Extract of letter from Dublin, dated 26th inst.:—"The Kerry election has terminated; Mr. O'Connell remains as representative of the city of Dublin, and a member of his family has been returned for Kerry. Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, son of Mr. John O'Connell, of Grena a young gentleman who has not hitherto mixed in politics, but who has highly distinguished himself in our university by his superior attainments, and who is heir to a splendid fortune was solicited to stand as the second candidate; but the reluctance of his family to allow one so young to enter on the arduous duties of Parliament prevented him from coming forward. Mr. O'Connell then selected Mr. Charles O'Connell, of Bahop, recently married to his youngest daughter, and who possesses, a handsome property in the county, as one of *his* representatives—for it appears the nomination was altogether in his hands, and this gentleman and Mr. Mullins were both elected without opposition, in Tralee, on Monday. Mr. O'Connell, of Grena, proposed Mr. Mullins, and the nomination was seconded by Dr. Blennerhasset. Mr. O'Connell, after explaining the reasons which had induced him to retire from Kerry, proposed Mr. Charles O'Connell, his son-in-law; Mr. G. R. Egan seconded the proposal. No other candidate appearing, the Sheriff put the question, and declared Messrs. Mullins and Charles O'Connell duly elected. Mr. Mullins returned thanks in a speech, in which he referred to his address as evidence of his opinions on tithes and repeal.—Mr. O'Connell thanked the electors on the part of his son in-law, and entered into a review of the advantages which would result to Ireland from a repeal of the Union. In a letter received by P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq. this morning, Mr. O'Connell thus adverts to the Kerry election:—'I have cut the Gordian knot—I am member for Dublin only. I succeeded in getting the patriotic people of Kerry to elect my son-in-law, Mr. Charles O'Connell, with Mr. Mullins; and I belong to Dublin.

The Conservatives are disowned on all sides. Mr. Christmas, the successful candidate for the city of Waterford with Mr. H. W. Barron has declared most unequivocally, that 'he is not a Conservative.' Up to the time of his election he was accounted a Conservative, and it was even supposed that he was supported in the contest by the funds of the Conservative Society. His abandonment of the faction is of importance, as Mr. Christmas is a young gentleman possessed of a very large property in the county of Waterford. You will, therefore deduct one from the Irish Conservatives in Parliament, who do not now amount to two dozen. Sir Edward Hayes and Colonel Conolly have been returned for the county of Donegal, where Lord H. Chichester made an ineffectual struggle against bigotry and Toryism. You have been accustomed to hear of the cultivated, civilized, and independent province of Ulster. Never was there a greater delusion. In point of public spirit and political enlightenment the north is far below Leinster, and Munster, and can scarcely be placed on a par with Connaught. Even in Belfast bigotry had a partial triumph."—(Globe.)

DECEMBER 31.

The arrival of such a diplomatic stranger as Count Pozzo di Borgo, coming from such a quarter, and at such a crisis, has naturally excited a great deal of political speculation, both east and west of Temple-bar. The Stock-Exchange has put forth its feelers, to ascertain whether war or peace is to cross the course of events before the next settling day. The Conservatives, both commercial and aristocratic, on looking at the Count, who had no ordinary business here, while his master has already two Ambassadors in London, see *Mars* in the ascendant, and the rupture of our French alliance, as the prelude to a general war. The variety of their conjectures, however, shows that they have no confidence in their own astrological horoscopes. Without at all alluding to the real object of M. Pozzo di Borgo's mission, we may without hesitation treat with ridicule and contempt the design usually ascribed to the Russo-Corsican Ambassador in his present visit—namely, that of detaching our Government from its alliance with France for the settlement of Belgic affairs. This country is not the land of intrigue or of propagandism,—either of a Holy Alliance or of a Jacobin [illegible] and the English Cabinet is not the [illegible] try autocratical experim[illegible] Borgo could induce the English Admi[illegible]istration to alter its course of foreign polic[illegible] he must first convince the nation of its [illegible] and his master are well aware of [illegible] error—for both he form Bill the controul of the pe[illegible] that by the Renagement of the national interests [illegible]le over the ma- that no body of statesmen could rem[illegible]s so powerful, a single month if they formed or br[illegible]ain in office contrary to the dictates of general o[illegible]ke alliances very idea of combining with the [illegible]pinion. The despots to invade France because Fr[illegible] continental stitutional—or of separating from [illegible]ance is conjoin these despots in reversing the or[illegible]der of things in Belgium, because Belgic indepe[illegible]dence is the fruit of a revolution,—is too prep[illegible] to have been entertained by the C[illegible]osterous ever fore too absurd to deserve seri[illegible]ar, and there- Even were it possible that the E[illegible]us exposure. could anticipate a re-action in [illegible]mperor Nicholas against France, at the very time [illegible] Great Britain conducting her foreign policy i[illegible]hat France was faith and restraining her natio[illegible] perfect good the call of national honour, he co[illegible]al ambition at a simpleton as to imagine [illegible]d not be such Envoy [illegible] that his Corsican chan[illegible] could bring about or accelerate the [illegible]ge. English policy could not be altered by a mere diplomatic intrigue; and what more, beyond intriguing, could be executed by M. di Borgo than by an explanatory missive from St. Petersburgh, with a comment by Prince Lieven or Count Matuscewitz? A Constitutional Government—above all, a Reformed Government—must manage its game of foreign as well as of domestic policy openly, honestly, and fairly —*cartes sur table*; and no diplomatic juggler from the Baltic to the Mediterranean must be allowed to interfere with the cards or to pervert the play. After writing the above remarks, we learn that M. Pozzo di Borgo has not yet arrived; but as our chief object was to scout the foolish speculations afloat on Russian policy, or Holy Alliance prospects, the arrival or non-arrival of the Count does not affect the value of our observations.—(Times.)

Russia has at present several ticklish affairs on hand, especially on the side of Turkey, and it is not at all improbable that, among other things, Count Pozzo di Borgo wishes to feel his way here. In fact, Russia is now playing exactly the same game with regard to Poland. Turkey is now under the protection of Russia. The more we look into the condition of Russia, the more we are confirmed in the opinion we have often expressed, that Russia is not a formidable power, and that a great deal too much importance is attached to her in this part of the world. Mr. Slade, who, judging of him from his work just published on Russia, is a clever young man, has shown that the Russian navy is little better, in point of discipline, than that of the Turks, and far inferior with respect to cleanliness; that their army is wretchedly fed, and almost without medical aid, so that the mortality of a campaign is enormous; that, from the low feeding, the men soon break down, and that Gen. Diebitsch could have succeeded against no armies but Turks. Whoever wishes to see an explanation of the difficulty with which a handful of Poles, in an open country, was mastered by Russia, will find it in the volumes of Mr. Slade. It is true that Europe should correctly estimate this barbarous people, and attach less importance to them. In their own country they are powerful, because hunger and cold are formidable antagonists; but Russia never can march an army beyond her own frontiers that a third-rate power of the west of Europe could not easily destroy.—We observe that the *National* concludes that the visit of the Russian diplomatist has for his object to obtain the assent of England to an intervention in favour of Turkey. We suspect that England and Austria will both lend a deaf ear to Russia.—(Chronicle.)

JANUARY 1.

The Whig Ministers have carried all their measures, and yet the Whig Ministers appear to be as weak, as divided, and as far from commanding public confidence as ever. They have bullied the Throne and the Peerage; they have passed the Reform Bill; they have virtually disfranchised the respectability of the country, by giving an unfair predominance to those sections and classes of the community which they thought they could most easily influence; they have secured an ally in France on the easy terms of sacrificing the interests of Britain, and the two nations, by uniting their military and naval puissance, have most heroically succeeded in capturing Antwerp from the Dutch. They have beaten the Conservatives (they say so at least: we are not quite sure; time will show) at nine-tenths of the mock elections under the mock Bill, and are certain of tremendous majorities, and yet, strange to say, they seem further than ever from the great goal of their ambition, the efficient Government of the country. How happens this? Their policy is uniformly anti-national, and this the country perceives; their system has been based upon selfishness and fraud, and this all parties have detected; they have, consequently, no real support from any influential portion of the community, and this becomes more manifest every day. We will not undertake to say these men cannot govern the moon, but we will tell them now, as we have told them before, that they are utterly incompetent to govern the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. That they may do a considerable quantity of mischief before public indignation shall make retirement inevitable, but we deny that any conceivable combination of circumstances can enable them permanently to govern the country. The treason of the Reform Bill seems to have done its worst in disfranchising property and intelligence, and preventing the sense of the country from being fairly represented in its Parliament. But is the Parliament, therefore, Whig? Certainly not. Perhaps we shall be sufficiently exact for the purposes of general reasoning, if we regard the new House of Commons as one-third Conservative, one-third Whig, and one-third free from the trammels of party, but having a bias towards Radicalism; and, we ask, with such a House how can the Whigs get on? They must lean either to the Conservatives or to the Destructives, or they will be in the Slough of Despond upon every great question. If they should adopt Conservative principles which would be their best and wisest course, they would doubtless secure the honest support of the great Conservative party; but, judging from their past conduct, we cannot believe that they will have principle or wisdom enough to do this. From what we know of the vaccillating, unsteady character of the men, and the awkwardness of their position, we should not wonder if they attempted a third course, that of being Conservative and Destructive by turns, according to the exigency of the moment, in the hope of keeping both parties at bay, and so floating on as long as they can from one quarter-day to another. But we do not think it possible for this plan to succeed, for so many interests would be placed in continued jeopardy by such a line of conduct, and so much general distress would be induced by the jeopardy of those interests, that all parties would soon be glad to unite against the practical nuisance of such a Government. Half measures and conflicting principles will not now be tolerated. French aggression must be arrested, and old alliances preserved, or Europe will be plunged in war. Ireland must be saved or lost to the empire by a plain and intelligible course of decisive policy. The West Indies must be tranquillized or abandoned to some rival. The Bank Charter question, the East India question, the Currency question, the Church Reform question, and the financial system generally, must now be fairly met; and the thousands of respectable families, whose very means of subsistence are connected with those questions, must know whether they may pursue their avocations in safety, or whether they are liable to sudden ruin from some hasty tricky resolution of a desperate gambling Ministry. We wish Ministers success in their attempts to settle subjects of such magnitude and delicacy with the assistance of a Reformed Parliament, the wisdom of the Political Unions, the occasional suggestions of Talleyrand and O'Connell, and the added illumination of those bright lights of the new representative system, Messrs. Gully and Cobbett. The elections are over, and the Conservatives have well performed their duty by sending into Parliament, in defiance of the Bill, a firm and compact phalanx, of patriots, who will either arrest the progress of revolution, or record their protests against it as a memento for better times. It only remains that all those interests which are known to be in the proscription-roll of Jacobinism, should cordially unite with their Parliamentary leaders in organizing the necessary means of self [illegible] Good men must associate when bad men conspire. The country cannot always be deceived, but must wake at last to a distinct perception of that species of government which is absolutely indispensable to the production of its vast and complex interests.—(POST.)

JANUARY 4.

In the Hague Journal we find Gen. Chassé's account of the siege of the Citadel, but, although, of course, it has lost all interest as news, it possesses much on the score of amusement, being as piquant a bit of droll simplicity as we ever remember to have read. It is as full of touches of character as a Scotch novel. While reading it, we recall in every sentence the recollection of "My Uncle Toby," and his *naive* story of the siege of Namur. Of the two sieges, however, we give Chassè's the preference. His account is less circumlocutory, and equally unsophisticated. Imagine the rough, simple-minded veteran grumbling at the incessant activity of the French, as a thing wholly at variance with all civilised notions of warfare! "In vain," quoth he, "will the annals of history be searched to discover the example of a bombardment equal in brutality to that which the enemy is directing against the citadel. *Never among a civilized people did anything similar occur. The shower of bombs and grenades is beyond what any one could imagine.*" Oh, these brutal, blundering French! What business have they to keep peppering away with bombs and grenades in such a vulgar, uncivilized hurry? Why can't they take their time, and do the thing genteelly? Further on old Chassè says, "I find it impossible to afford a safe asylum to my unfortunate men; all places tottering under the furious fire of the enemy, who, by a brutal abuse of his gigantic means to destroy the citadel *wishes to attain an object which otherwise would have cost him too much time, labour and blood.*" This is exquisite. As a rich trait of character, it may vie even with the story of the old Austrian General, who, when asked his opinion of Napoleon, replied, "He is a mere lad, a raw lad, who knows nothing of war, Sir nothing at all. Why, Sir would you believe it? He does nothing after the good old fashion, but is here, there, and every where, and always popping on us at the moment we least expect him." So with Chassé. The French will not fight after the old fashion. They will insist on doing things in such a hurry. On every legitimate principle the siege of Antwerp had a right to cost "much time, labour, and blood;" but the rascally, revolutionary French have no wasted any blood to signify, and scarcely any time —a grievous insult to the dignity of Antwerp and its Commander, who had calculated, not doubt, on a lively three months of it. General Chassé proceeds to state, that the French employed "a new invention called *Paixhans*," the force of which nothing could resist. He complains of this in terms that might melt a milestone, as a most unwarrantable innovation on all the established usages of war. He laments also that the French, by their incessant fire,

left the Dutch no room to move in—which we should scarcely suppose the latter would look on as a grievance, insomuch as they are notorious enemies to undue locomotion. But the crowning trait is the following—"I cannot conceal from your Excellency that it has been a very serious evil that those places which were bomb-proof could not resist the fury of the enemy's fire." What exquisite innocence and simplicity in this lamentation, that those parts of the citadel which were supposed to be bomb-proof were, after all, not bomb-proof, and their not being so, was a very grievous disappointment! We know nothing superior in all "Tristram Shandy"—not even in that scene where Corporal Trim complains that his master's jackboots "made but indifferent mortars." But the whole despatch abounds in such quiet, minute touches of character, and when the observant reader bears in mind that it is a Dutch Lamentation over French activity, assuredly it will not lose in his estimation. We should observe by the way that Chasse's fire is always "happily" directed, Gèrard's always *malapropos*, for the obstinate French Commander had an ugly habit of firing perpetually at the wrong time. This proved as great an annoyance to General Chassè as did the refusal of the Dutch to come forth and be shot at, which Marshal Gèrard, it may be remembered, complained of so bitterly in his dispatches. Of the two official accounts, we know not which shows most amusing *bonhommie*. Both are gems in their way.—(SUN.)

Some statements which have been put forth relative to his Majesty's want of liberality to Earl Munster, have excited deep regret amongst those who know his Majesty's kindness of heart and his generosity towards his family. We have thought it right to make inquiries on the subject, and we are sure that in stating the result we are only discharging a duty to the Sovereign. Speaking within the mark, we will say that instead of £300, which the King is stated to have given to Lord Munster since his accession to the throne, the amount of his benefactions (including an excellent house, furniture, etc.) has been little if any short of £30,000. To the King's other sons his Majesty has been, if not equally munificent, as generous as the circumstances would permit. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence receives an allowance from the King of £800 or £1000 a year, besides a gift of an excellent house. Lord Adolphus has the same allowance, and has had many thousand pounds given him at various periods as presents. And Lord Augustus has a similar allowance. Besides which, all have been placed in or advanced to distinguished rank in their several professions, through the influence and the unremitting exertions on their behalf of their Royal parent. Nor have the King's daughters any reason, and we are sure none of them have the disposition, to complain of his Majesty's conduct towards them. They have all a handsome annual allowance; in addition to which Lady Sidney has received the most generous assistance in the repair of the magnificent seat of the Sidneys at Penshurst. Lady Mary Fox has been presented with an excellent house in the vicinity of London. Lady Errol, whose lord is Master of the Horse to the Queen, has apartments in St. James's, and a beautiful house in Richmond Park. Lady Augusta Erskine has in addition to a settlement, we know not exactly of what kind, received assistance (we believe) in the purchase of a beautiful villa. And Lady Falkland, in addition to the same allowance as all her sisters, had, we hear, £10,000 settled on her at her marriage. When the large demands that are constantly made on the King's liberality from all sides, his daily acts of beneficence exclusively from the privy purse, and the state which is deemed fitting for a King, and which the nation expects that he should maintain, are considered; as also the fact that as King he has not the power which many rich noblemen possess of making settlements for their children, we feel convinced that every person who is acquainted with the facts we have mentioned must agree in opinion that his Majesty has acted and still acts the part of a liberal, affectionate, and generous parent. There cannot be one of his children, or *their* connexions, or his own, or indeed any persons who have had the opportunity of witnessing the King's affectionate disposition, who would not join in reprobating the unjust and malicious attempts which have been made, to create an impression unfavourable to one of the most kind-hearted and generous of men. (Globe.)

JANUARY 5.

In the City articles of the *Times*, of this morning, is a passage, which we at first supposed was a misprint, but on examination we found that it had all the marks of premeditation. The passage is this; we have put the sentence to which we particularly allude in Italics:—"*Friday Evening.* Nearly alike till [illegible] this morning, and [illegible]—The funds rose again this [illegible] and Consols left off nearly one per cent higher than yesterday; the premium on Exchequer Bills is also still advancing, and has reached 40s. to 42s. Of the foreign funds there has occurred a further general improvement, and both markets manifest a degree of firmness such as has not been experienced for a very long period. In our experience of the vicissitudes of public credit we recollect few more remarkable than this. Such have been the art and delusions of the wealthy Tories during the progress of the Reform Bill, and latterly during the operations before Antwerp, that people seem now for the first time to have made the discovery that we have a Ministry possessing the full confidence of the people, and who have taken the only step that could have secured a general peace on the Continent. They see, too, the Great Powers of Europe all acknowledging by their conduct that they at last, though unwillingly, concur in the same principle. *The real wealth of England is therefore, under this feeling of confidence, again seeking productive employment.* Hence the rise in the funds, and the impulse to public credit, which is the stronger for the unnatural and absurd restraint under which it has so long been placed."—Now, instead of a rise in the Funds indicating that capital is seeking productive employment, it indicates the very reverse. It shows that capital, from some cause or other, is *withdrawn* from productive employment; and that is the very mischief which is at this moment at work. In scarcely any trade or occupation is there the opportunity of employing capital productively, and therefore, from the mass of capital lying idle and unproductive, a large portion is directed to the Funds. Thus the Funds rise: but, however much a rise in the Funds may be an indication of political security, it is by no means a proof of internal prosperity from the productive employment of capital. It is this very accumulation of capital in large masses that is one of the main secondary causes of the general distress. What is wanted is *distribution* of capital. Mr. Peel's Bill, of 1819, put an end to the facilities which before prevailed for the distribution of capital. The destruction of the country bankers who were the channels through which money was conveyed, and capital rendered productive, and the arbitrary enforcement of a return to a gold currency inadequate to the wants of the country, have caused capital to gather into the useless masses by which the high prices of the funds are artificially supported. If there was any productive employment for capital, those who possess it would not be content with three-and-a-half per cent. for their money. —(Courier.)

The *Examiner* contains the following notice of the death of the late M. Lameth, whose decease we recently announced:—"Charles Lameth is dead. He was one of the few survivors of the Constituent Assembly; that illustrious body which contained within it so much of wisdom and virtue, and to which mankind have never yet acknowledged all the debt they owe. At the opening of the revolution Charles de Lameth, then a high spirited young officer, of noble birth and high prospects, yet espoused warmly the cause of the revolution. He was the friend of Barnave, and along with that lofty and pure spirit, with his own brother Alexandre de Lameth, and the most instructed and reflecting statesman in the assembly, Adrien Duport, formed what was then considered the extreme democratic party. Barnave, the greatest orator but one of that brilliant period, perished by the guillotine, when the Revolution (to use the words of Danton on the scaffold) began like Saturn to devour her children. Duport died in exile. The two Lameths returned to France with the Bourbons, and distinguished themselves in the *côté gauche* of the Chamber of Deputies. The elder died a few years since. Charles de Lameth, always the least conspicuous of the four in intellectual endowments may be pardoned if his own personal sufferings, and the disappointments of his early enthusiastic hopes, made him go the way of the timid, and resist the democratic tendency of the times. He was a strenuous supporter of the *juste mileu*, or resistance party, after the July Revolution; but he never was false to the recollections of better days, and but a few months since, he made a speech in the Chamber in affectionate vindication of the memory of his illustrious friend Barnave. Peace be with them both, and with the last immortal honour! How few remain of that noble representative body, and these few how various! Lafayette is still spared to us. There are still alive Talleyrand, Sièyes, Montlosier, Roederer, Pontécoulant, the only survivors of the proscribed Girondiste; Barrère, the only survivor of the terrible Committee of Public Safety (unless, of which we are not certain, Prieur de la Marre still survives: *we* forget whether the ex-director and eminent lawyer Martin de Douni, was a member of the Constituent Assembly): and probably a few others whom we remember not. None now remain of that still nobler body, the signers of the American Declaration of Independence. The last of them, Carroll of Carrolton, died a few months ago at a most advanced age."—(British Traveller.)

Lord Winlock, formerly Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., who passes his winters in Italy, sustains at his splendid Palace at Florence the system of old English hospitality on a scale unknown to modern Tuscany. This opulent nobleman is the proprietor of a large estate, almost a principality, situated on the banks of the Arno, between Pisa and Florence. The purchase money amounted to between £30,000 and £40,000.—(Post.)

Lord Yarborough has been entertaining a large and distinguished party at Appledurcomb Park, in the Isle of Wight. On Sunday a sumptuous dinner was given of 40 covers; the guests included the principal nobility and families in the vicinity. His Lordship's hospitality is on a most gigantic scale; a correspondent says:—"I was one day at the seat of Lord Yarborough, and what was my surprise to see borne in the banqueting-hall a baron of beef, so enormous that it required the aid of two men to carry it to one of the sideboards! Its, weight, I learnt, actually weighed 443 pounds, and it occupied a day and night in cooking which was superintended by two sons of the anvil, *i. e.* blacksmiths."—(Herald.)

Mr. O'Connell, at the last meeting of the Trades Union, consented to be chaired on Monday next; his speech to those worthies was characteristic, the following is an extract:—"He had read the account of the way the procession was to go, and he thought it a great deal too long. He had heard it said that going to Kilmainham would be too tedious; but he had an exceeding fancy to go to Kilmainham. (Cheers.) Why one half of the merit of the processsion would be lost, if they did not call to visit the imprisoned tithe martyrs. (Cheers.) This was not the place to say any thing about that extraordinary trial or sentence; but he promised them that the silence he there observed would be emphatically atoned for in that place to which they sent him as their representative. He would propose that they should give a dozen shouts for Costello and Reynolds, or rather a shout for every week that they were imprisoned; and when they returned to the solitude of their cells, they would find themselves far happier than the foreman of their jury or than the judge who sentenced them. He proposed that they should come back by Thomas-street, and pass by the Castle-gate, and as many of them as liked might cheer for Lord Anglesey. (Hissing.) He did not think that there were many there who would cheer for Lord Anglesey. (Laughter.) He would deny the justice of an Imperial Parliament, if, one fortnight after they assembled, they continued Lord Anglesey in the government of Ireland, or Stanley, or Blackburne. (Cheers.) He would despair of any good for Ireland, unless that Lord Anglesey was sent marching about his business—and it would do him no harm if Stanley was sent on the march before him. Lord Grey must, indeed, be a very bad observer if he did not see the signs of the times. He (Mr. O'Connell) was the son of a private country gentleman. What signified their descent from the ancient chieftains? but let them look through the peerage, and tell him any individual who possessed the quantity of parliamentary and political power that he did. (Vehement cheering.) A portion of the people of Ireland beat Peel and Wellington, but when all Ireland was united, he wondered where would they get Peels and Wellingtons enough to beat. (Cheers.) How had the people treated him? Three of his sons were in Parliament, two of his sons-in-law, his brother-in-law, his first cousin, and himself. (Great cheers.) The hon. gentleman related an anecdote of the reign of George II. An office was vacant near the King's person, which his Majesty wished to have filled up by a friend of his own, and wrote to his Minister to that effect; meantime a boroughmongering lord applied for the situation which the Minister stated it was the King's wish to have filled by his own, but he offered the boroughmonger the reversion of several of the best situations that would soonest become vacant. The suitor persevered with the Minister, reiterating at every new attempt to conciliate him, "there are seven of us;" and at last compelled the Minister to comply with his demand, (Hear.) Now, there are eight of us (continued Mr. O'Connell), and we do not want to get chief-justiceships, or colonelcies, or bishoprics; we tell the Minister to do justice to Ireland, for there are eight of us. (Loud cheers.) Turn away Lord Anglesey, for there are eight of us—send Stanley hopping, for there are eight of us—dismiss the Attorney General, for there are eight of us—and do that for the amicable adjustment of the repeal of the union, for there are not only eight of us, but forty other repealers in the house, and seven millions out of eight millions of Irishmen," (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

JANUARY 7.

Some of the Paris papers, particularly the journals of the *mouvement*, have taken notice of a curious pamphlet just published in Paris, entitled *Biographie de Joseph Napoléon Bonaparte, with his Letter to the Chamber of Deputies*, of which we have received a copy. As this pamplet contains several original documents never before published, which could only have been furnished from an official quarter, we are led to suspect that its chief facts must have been supplied by the ex-King himself, and that he was not ignorant of the use to which they were to be applied. We are more confirmed in this idea by observing that the pamphlet is more calculated to serve the subject of the biographical notice, than of the author of the work, as more care seems to be taken to preserve or to exalt the character of the former than to gain money or reputation for the latter. The chief object of publishing this narrative at the present moment, so far as we can ascertain it from a cursory perusal, is to place the head of the Bonaparte family in a prominent point of view before France, at a time when republicanism, on the one hand, desires to overthrow the monarchy, and when on the other legitimacy advances claims to an hereditary possession of power. The means by which the author, who calls himself *un jeune patriote*, attempts so accomplish this object, are, in the first place, to represent the ex-King of Naples and of Spain in an advantageous light before the world, as a man of talent and a man of integrity. Hence he is represented as a good scholar in his earlier days, as subsequently a good soldier, a good ambassador, a good minister, and a good citizen, a good member of the revolutionary Government, a good brother of Napoleon, an excellent administrator, and a tolerable King. We have the testimony of his biographer, and the letters of the late General Lamarque, which he now for the first time publishes, for saying that Joseph Bonaparte introduced most important ameliorations into the government of Naples and that he would have done as much for Spain if the Spaniards had allowed him. The letter by which he renounced the sovereignty of the latter country in 1812, nearly two years before the French were driven across the Pyrenees, is a curious document, and, so far as we know, has now been published for the first time. The second object of the pamphlet appears to be to represent Joseph Bonaparte as still a good and constant Frenchman, even after having been King of Naples, the crown of which he resigned, and King of Spain, from the soil of which he was driven.—Hence, apparently, we have the transcript of laws, passed by the legislatures of New Jersey and New York, to enable him to hold landed property without assuming the character of an American citizen, or renouncing altogether the privileges of a Frenchman.—These acts are only curious from the eagerness shown by the state governments to show respect to their new princely refugee. In the third place, the pamphlet seems to announce, though in measured terms, that the ex-King would have no particular objections to put himself in harness again as an active sovereign, if the French people,—fickle and inconstant as they have shown themselves,—should choose to change their dynasty another time, and to invite him from his solitude to power. The French nation will most likely thank him for the offer.—If they take any notice of his kind condescension,—and decline his services for the present, as they have done those of Henry V. and his mother. But, in the fourth place, the ex-King of two kingdoms has not only made an offer of his royal services to France, but he has advanced a claim to the soverignty of the kingdom, to which he thinks himself better entitled than Louis-Philip. At the end of the pamphlet we find a singular address to the French Chamber of Deputies, written by the ex-King as soon as he heard the news of the "glorious days' of July, 1830, in which he declares against the pretensions of the Orleans family, and claims the crown of France for his nephew, Napoleon II. This address is dated New York, the 18*th of September*, about the time that the son of the Emperor died at Vienna, and when the ex-King himself, ignorant of that event, was about to sail for Europe to assert his rights. We can imagine nothing more preposterous than the claim of hereditary right on the part of the Bonaparte family to the crown of France. In the address to the Chamber of Deputies, the ex-King of Spain says that 3,500,000 votes were collected in favour of young Napoleon and himself, who is now the next heir to the Emperor; but has he forgotten that since that time France has had three Kings and two dynasties? It is not necessary that a nation should send round the ballot-box to know whom they shall obey. The 32,000,000 of Frenchmen are now as much subjects of Louis Philip, as if they had voted him into office like the assistant overseer of a parish, by a select vestry. The character of a king, like that of a priest, is not indelible, nor are his rights inalienable, except in the jargon of the Holy Alliance. How many *new* remain of those 3,500,000 voters who are alleged to have decreed the crown to the family of Napoleon: 17 or 18 years ago? How many, if alive, have changed their minds? and how many never had any mind to change, but voted for the existing authority as every existing authority would be voted for in a similar case?—(Times)

JANUARY 8.

The French papers are extremely curious and interesting, for the pictures which they present of the social and civil condition of our neighbours,—of the astonishing diversity in their political sentiments,—of the striking mobility of their ideas,—and of the vivacity, if not violence, of their coteries, parties, and factions. From the accounts which the ministerial journals give of the crowds who flocked to the Tuileries to pay their homage to the King, on new-year's-day, and from the enthusiastic language employed in the published addresses to his Majesty, one would be led to believe that loyalty to Louis Philip was the universal religion of Frenchmen. But when we go to the columns of the *Mouvement* journals, we find every thing changed. The latter are employed in exulting over the happy condition of America, where the people have a real citizen magistrate,—a President elected every fourth year, who makes a speech too long for their insertion,—where they have no courtiers and no civil list. Look, again, at the pages of the Carlist papers—and you see that Louis Phillip is worse than a Jacobin, that his only real right to the French throne exists in an exiled infant; and that the Duchess of Berry, in the castle of Blaye, converts into traitors her Royal relatives in the Tuileries. The extravagant and fantastic worship which they pay their idol when their devotion is confined to words, bears a curious contrast of their abandonment of her cause when something more than words was required for her protection. Every day the *Gazette de France*, and other Royalist prints, are filled with addresses of sympathy, with protestations of fidelity, or with proffers of service to her Royal Highness. Some of her fantastic admirers have transmitted their petitions to Government to be admitted as her servants, as her legal advisers, or even to become her hostages. In the midst of this blaze of Carlist enthusiasm, which he has himself chiefly contributed to kindle—Châteaubriand stands at the alter,—the High Priest of Bourbon legitimacy—and, scattering, about his incense, calls upon ardent youth to come and bend the knee before this Royal martyr—this heaven-protected heroine greater than Joan of Arc. The late pamphlet of the noble Viscount, entitled "*Mémoire sur la captivetè de la Duchesse de Berry*," has again drawn upon him the attention of the public, which he loves so well, and produced a scene which was no doubt intended to convince the world that "young France" and popular favour are not always on the side of revolutionary doctrines or liberal opinions. Twelve hundred youths of the schools and university, we are told by the *Gazette de France*, waited upon [illegible] with an address on the [illegible] of the new year (Louis Philip having appropriated the *first*) to celebrate the eloquence of the noble Viscount, and the extraordinary sacrifices or romantic exploits of his Royal heroine. The words which they cited from the *mémoire*, namely, *votre fils est notre roi* (your son is our King), smack a little of treason if anybody thought it worth while to adjourn the audience to a judicial tribunal. After M. de Chateaubriand had made a suitable reply to the address, the son of M. Berryer proposed, in his presence, to sub-

scribe for a gold medal to the Viscount. The proposition was instantly agreed to, and the young lady went away delighted that they served at a cheap rate the good cause, and bandied compliments with a great man.—(TIMES.)

The late Major-General Sir George Ridout Bingham, K. C. B., whose death took place on Thursday, in Cumberland-terrace, Regent's park, entered the army in 1793, when he was appointed an Ensign in the 69th Foot; Lieutenant in the same regiment 1795; Captain, 81st Foot, 1796; Major, 82d Foot, 22d Jan. 1801; Lieut.-Colonel, 33d Foot, 1805; Colonel in the army, Jan. 1813; Major-General, 12th August, 1819. Sir George served one year and a half in Corsica, and on board the fleet in the Mediterranean; eight months in Minorca; and in Portugal and Spain. He was present at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. He also served some time as second on the staff at St. Helena. June, 12, 1831, he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, in place of Sir T. Beckwith, deceased, and the dissolutions of the gallant General again occasions a vacancy in the command of that corps. Sir George was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath for his services; and he had also the honour of wearing a cross and clasp for his services in the field. At his death he was the General Officer in command of the Munster district, but extreme ill health compelled him to return from Ireland, and he was about to relinquish the appointment when he died.—(Post.)

We have seldom seen the year commence under more favourable circumstances as regards the trade of Paisley. Dnring the whole winter, the weavers engaged in almost every branch have been kept in constant employment, and since the preparations for the spring trade have commenced, a great increase in the demand for workmen, at an increase of wages of 25 per cent., has taken place. The silk mills are all uncommonly brisk preparing the materials for the loom, and the weavers for plain cottons are greatly in demand. But what those connected with the trade of Paisley look forward to with the greatest pleasure is, that the rich Indian imitation shawl trade is equally brisk with the other branches. The importance of the present great demand for workmen in this department is much enhanced by the spring patterns being of a very rich description, which, besides spreading a great deal of work through all the tradesmen connected with the preparation of the goods for the loom, enables the weaver to earn far superior wages to what is to be got for common work, and prevents the market from being overstocked by a superabundant supply, which is too often the case when the patterns are inferior."—(Scots Times,)

The cotton manufacture continues to increase. The reduction of the profits has sharpened the wits of the manufacturers; and men, women, and children, as well as machines, throw off an increasing quantity of work. The cotton spun in Great Britain last year amounted to about 288,000,000lbs. Of this vast quantity a tenth was spun in Scotland. The United States supply three-fourths of the consumption, or 213,000,000lbs. The East Indies about 90,000,000lbs. The West Indies 1,600,000 only. All the cotton, except the growth of the East and West Indies, pays a duty of of ¾d. per lb. This duty would last year exceed £699,000; and would be as nearly as possible 10 per cent. on the return of the cotton in bond. In the borough of Stockport there are 10,000 power looms, and each loom will average 125 yards of cloth per week, making in the whole 1,250,000 yards, or 710 miles, 400 yards weekly. The buildings to contain the above, with the necessary preparation for spinning, steam engines, etc., would cost £800,000, and the number of people employed is about 15,000, requiring 1,428 horses' power to work the machinery. The quantity of coal for producing this power and heating the mills would amount to 22,848lbs. of coal per hour, or 734 tons, 17 cwt. of that article weekly.—(Glasgow Chronicle.)

The cholera is raging in the town of Tipperary with uncontrolled virulence and mortality, far exceeding its first visit. There have been upwards of sixty deaths within the last ten or twelve days. Friday twelve or thirteen patients were taken to hospital, several of whom died; there was one case in the military barracks, a corporal of the 92d; he was taken to the hospital, where he died; shortly after one of the men who carried the cot, became ill, but he is in a fair way of recovery.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

An advance of ten shillings per ton took place on the price of iron, last week, in Wales; and, at a meeting of the iron-masters in Staffordshire, the same has been confirmed; there the demand is very great.—(Bristol Journal.)

JANUARY 11.

On Saturday, while some children were playing on the banks of the Thames at Hampton Court, one, a fine boy five or six years of age fell into the river. As it was considerably swollen by the rains, he was rapidly carried down the stream; the little fellow's clothes, however, kept him floating, and he uttered a piercing cry. This attracted the notice of the Hon. Miss Eden, one of the Majesty's Maids of Honor, who was of her in the Palace Gardens, and seeing walking the child she leaped over the struggles dashed into the river. the high wall feet of the She had reached within a few become child, when, having got beyond her depth, she was carried in a contrary direction. Luckily she recovered her footing, but the child was now far beyond her reach. She then retraced her steps to the bank of the river, calling to the little sufferer to keep its head up and she would save it. Her cries aroused the ferryman at Thames Ditton, for by this time the child and Miss Eden had reached nearly opposite to that village, and she had the inexpressible delight to see the child rescued from the raging flood. It was brought ashore, insensible. She had it carried to the Palace, but notwithstanding every effort was persevered in for more than an hour, life was found to be extinct. We are happy to find that Miss Eden has not suffered in the least from the exertion she made, and which she did even at the risk of her own life.—(Post.)

JANUARY, 12.

The King drove out yesterday to near Shoreham and back to the Pavilion, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Kennedy Erskine; previous to which his Majesty gave audience to the Marquis of Conyngham, and also to Lord Palmerston. Her Majesty did not leave the Palace during the day. The Duke of Gloucester's birth-day, on Tuesday next, will be celebrated at the Palace.—(Brighton Herald.)

The following is a list of the living heirs to the British Throne, with their respective ages at their next birth-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent.... .... | 14 |
| 2. | Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.... .. | 62 |
| 3. | George Fred. Alex. Ch. Ern. Aug. of Cumberland. | 14 |
| 4. | Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex..... ..... | 60 |
| 5. | Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.. .. | 69 |
| 6. | George William of Cambridge.... ..... .... | 14 |
| 7. | Augusta Carolina of Cambridge.... ..... .. | 11 |
| 8. | Augusta Sophia of England..... .... .. | 66 |
| 9. | Elizabeth Landgr. of Hesse Homburg.... .... | 63 |
| 10. | Mary, Duchess of Gloucester.... .... .... | 57 |
| 11. | Princess Sophia of England.. .... .... .. | 56 |
| 12. | William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester.... .... | 57 |
| 13. | Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.... .. | 60 |
| 14. | Charles Fred. Aug. Wm., late reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg... .... .. | 29 |
| 15. | William, reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg... .... .. .... .... | 27 |
| 16. | Augustus of Brunswick, uncle of the two last, after whom comes the House of Wirtemberg, embracing Frederica Catherina, wife of Jerome Napoleon, and also their son; after whom the succession would go to the House of Denmark, then to that of the King of the Netherlands, the family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel. But this list need not be extended farther.—(Globe.) | |

We have great pleasure in stating, that since the Secretary for the Home Department has enforced the new law impartiality, the study of medicine has been wonderfully accelerated. A few weeks ago, the number of bodies supplied to all the London schools was thirty a month; at present it is 160. The expense of procuring each body, including that for a respectable burial, is £2 10s. London can now compete with Dublin and Paris in facilities for teaching anatomy; the rising part of the profession will have much better opportunities of acquiring anatomical knowledge; and their acquirements will be of a much higher character than heretofore.—(Globe.)

JANUARY 14.

Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, who died at Portsmouth, on Thursday, was Commander-in-Chief on that station, and his term of service would have expired on the 1st of April next. He had been in a declining state of health for some time. He was one of the heroes of the Nile, where he commanded the *Goliah*, 74, and had the honour of leading the van division (after the *Culloden* grounded, near the Island of Bequier, by outsailing the *Zealous*, which for some time disputed the honour with him), and anchored close to the French ship *Conquérant*. He was one of those who possessed the early friendship of Nelson, and commanded the *Elephant*, 74, at the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, on board which ship Nelson shifted his flag from the *St. George* during that sanguinary conflict. Of Captain Foley's services, in his despatch to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hyde Parker, Nelson observes, "To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the *Elephant*, I feel myself under the greatest obligation; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during tha battle." In the midst of this well-contested action Captain Foley observed, "They tackle to in good style, and seem to be brother, bull-dogs." When the signal thirty-nine was made by Sir H. Parker to discontinue the action, Nelson betrayed great emotion, and it was to Captain Foley that he exclaimed, in that mood of mind which sports with bitterness, "Leave off the action! Now, d—n me if I do. You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes and then putting his glass to the blind eye, observed, "I really do not see the signal." In the partial engagement between Admiral Hotham and the French fleet in 1794, Captain Foley commanded the *St George*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Parker, and was constantly employed during the late war. Sir T. Foley was an Admiral of the White, and a Knight Commander of the Bath. The gallant band, who commanded the ships of the fleet at the battle of the Nile, in 1798, which were considered the *élite* of the British navy, are fast quitting the stage of life. We believe the following only now (January, 1833) survive:—Admiral Lord De Saumarez, Sir B. Hallowell Carew, Sir Davidge Gould, Sir D. Forby, and Sir T. M. Hardy, who commanded the *Mutiné* brig. Admiral Foley was in his 76th year. He united himself, July 31, 1802, to Lady Lucy Anne Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of James, first Duke of Leinster, by whom, who survives him, he had a numerous issue. His remains will be interred with military honours in the garrison chapel, at Portsmouth.—(Portsmouth Herald.)

A great deal of amusing "gossip" has been afforded the gentry of the London-road, Brighton, and its neighbourhood, in consequence of the daughter of a respectable retired tradesman residing there having eloped, at an early hour on Saturday morning, with a Lieut. D——, of the Hon. East India Company's service. The young lady was not missed until breakfast, nearly two hours after her departure. However, chase was given by her friends with all speed imaginable in the direction of town, but without effect; no clue whatever could be had of the fair fugitive and her gallant. This lady has long been known by the name of "The Brighton Beauty."—(Brighton Herald.)

JANUARY 16.

The *Gazette* of last night presents an earnest of the development of the Reform intrigues. Two dukedoms—the same number given during the longest reign in the English annals, and one of these given in that longest reign, less given than yielded to the irresistible triumphant merits of Lord Wellington—two dukedoms, as many as were given in the sixty years' reign of George III. by all his prodigal Ministers—the so called prodigal William Pitt included—two dukedoms given by the Lord Grey in a single *Gazette*, prove the lavish hand with which the Reform bribes were dealt out—at how high a price Peers were purchased to betray their order, their country, and whatever other interest may be connected with the maintenance of fundamental institutions. The case of the Marquis of Stafford is the vulgar one of a rich and comparatively new man, of feeble intellect and voracious ambition. He seeks to eke out, by factitious rank, the want of ancestorial dignity and personal merit. He is Duke of Sutherland, thus merging his hereditary obscurity in the beams of his lady's high birth, and taking a step in advance of hundreds better descended—and for this he voted for the Reform Bill. How his Grace will stare when he shall discover, as in a few years he must, that as he has advanced in relative rank, his positive station has been retrograding—that while he thought himself rising, because climbing the companion steps, the whole vessel has been sinking, and that a Baron of 1828 was in every respect a more honourable, and important, and powerful, and in all human probability a much richer person, than a Duke of 1833 will be! Leaving the Duke of Sutherland to this instruction which awaits him, and to the consolatory reflection, that by his greedy gaping for a step in honours, he has mainly contributed to degrade to utter worthlessness all that which was honourable in the ranks of nobility—leaving his Grace to the effect of a few years in rendering him "a sadder and a wiser man," we come to the much more flagitious case of his colleague in promotion—the Duke of Cleveland. To-day Duke of Cleveland, yesterday Marquis of Cleveland—the day before, almost, Earl of Darlington—before that something lower—and so to the humblest station. To what does this new duke owe his rapid flight through all the ranks of nobility? Is it to the display of extraordinary talents in the senate or the field? He was never heard of in either. Is it to practical services rendered to his country, by forwarding useful projects, or by liberal contributions either to aid the public service or to relieve the distresses of his fellow subjects? Nothing of the kind: the schedule of his practical good works is scarcely longer than the list of Sir Francis Burdett's bounties. What, then, is the extraordinary merit by which this person wrought his way to a ducal coronet? In one word—*corruption*. He was the most extensive corruptor of votes in England. No man ever dealt at all so extensively in nomination patronage as he has done; he was the most gigantic of all giant boroughmongers—a perfect leviathan of boroughs. At one time he is said to have had nearly as many *nominees* in the House of Commons as Mr. O'Connell now returns. His Grace, it will be seen, has made the trade profitable in proportion to the extent to which he carried it on. Unlike the Duke of Newcastle, who, during a quarter century's administration of an inherited borough patronage, never gained a shilling either in honours or profit by it for himself or his family; contented if he could execute the trust usefully for his country by sending to parliament such men as Mr. M. Attwood, and Mr. Sadler, and Sir Charles Wetherell—unlike the Duke of Newcastle Lord Cleveland has constantly made his borough patronage subservient to his profit or ambition.—The promotion of Baron Western is unobjectionable upon personal grounds. It is, however, a very awkward compliment to the Reform Bill, to say, as is said plainly, though practically by his lordship's elevation, that to be rejected at an election by a reformed constituency confers a title to what is still foolishly supposed to be an honour.—(STANDARD.)

We are enabled, by especial favour, to gratify the public by some specimens of the *New Dictionary for the Democracy*, now printing under the personal superintendence of the eminent President and Director-General of the Useless Knowledge Society, sanctioned by the immediate patronage of Ministers. The authorities are in every instance subjoined as the best vouchers for the practical experience and principles of the professors.

AMBITION—A laudable desire to feather one's n—*Pullet Thompson.*

BRITAIN—The obsolete name of an ancient maritime power.—*Sir J. Graham.*

CONSISTENCY—Denouncing flogging out of off and defending it *in*.—*Cat Hobhouse.*

ECONOMY—Paying away five millions money not due.—*Lord Althorp.*

FAME—The shouts of a Covent-garden mob, and showers of Covent-garden mud.—*Sir F. Burdett.*

GLORY.—Hoisting the British flag under the French *tricolor*.—*Lord Palmerston.*

HONOUR.—Paying one's debts at Crocky's.—*Hon. T. Duncombe.*

INDEPENDENCE.—Voting *black* to be *white* at the nod of the Minister.—*J. Hume.*

JOB—Taking care of the main chance—*Lord Ponsonby.*

KNOWLEDGE—The diffusion of democratic principles.—*Lord Brougham.*

LOYALTY—Allegiance to the Mob and the Ministry.—*Lord Ebrington.*

MEDIATION—Aiding in the spoliation of a faithful ally.—*M. Talleyrand.*

NONSENSE—Listening to the complaints of ruined Colonists.—*Lord Goderich.*

OFFICE—Synonymouswith sinecure.—*Lord Howick.*

PRUDENCE—Quartering one's family on the public purse for £[illegible],000 per annum.—*Lord Grey.*

QUARTER DAY—Pension pay-day; the only day for doing duty at the Mint.—*Lord Auckland.*

REFORM—The first step to revolution.—*Truth.*

SHREW—A wife.—*Lord Hokland.*

TREASURY—The *premium mobile* of all great minds.—*Spring Rice.*

UNTOWARD—"Going it, Ned!"—*Sir E. Codrington.*

VACILLATION—Scotch second-sighted—*Chin Grant.*

WHITEWASHING—A needless operation.—*S. A. Bayntun.*

YAWN—The effect of my speeches.—*Marquis Wellesley.*

ZANY—A politician that does not provide for his family.—*Lord Plunkett.*

With one mere specimen we conclude—

"AN HONEST PUBLIC SERVANT"—One that pays no private debts, and leaves his servants to starve.—*W. L. Wellesley.*—(Age.)

We understand that the election petitions on the meeting of Parliament will be fewer than was ever known after a general election.—(Chronicle.)

A new plan of a general dormitory is contemplated, to meet a want long felt by the members of clubs. It is the erection of a building in their vicinity (the West End) to consist of a number of sleeping apartments to be appropriated to their use. The projector says that a sum of £20,000, to be raised in shares, will meet the expense of a building to consist of 250 or 300 chambers, with two public rooms, a fire-proof safety-room, and twelve baths, etc. The capital fund of the club, independent of the sum required for building, is to be £12,000, of which £9,000 is to go to furnish the apartments. The number of members is to be five hundred. The chambers will be rented annually at £26; per week at 14s.; and nightly at 2s. 6d. The plan has certainly novelty to recommend it.—(Herald.)

JANUARY 18.

The Irish clergy are said to be in want of the necessaries of life; and at the same time we hear, on what we conceive to be good authority, that the Rev. George Burder, who died recently left his three sons at least £10,000 each. The last was a voluntary teacher of religion to a voluntary Society of Christians. In truth, the time seems to have arrived, when, in some instances, those who depend for their support on the free contributions of their hearers are much better compensated for their labours than persons of equal abilities who are connected with Established Churches, and depend for their existence, as well as comforts, on forced contributions. While inserting the preceding statement, we are bound to remark that accumulation of money is not a thing peculiar to Dissenting Ministers, if, indeed, it exists to any extent among them.—(Christian Advocate.)

It has been long understood that English law is the "perfection of reason," at least by English lawyers.—In a celebrated six hours' speech, the present Lord Chancellor Brougham, when a Member of the House of Commons, endeavoured to disturb that opinion, so long and so well established at the Bar. He, in fact, attempted to show, and some of the "unlearned" Members of the Legislature thought his proofs unanswerable, that many things which are law are neither reason nor common sense, nor good policy, nor justice. In an unreformed House of Commons, however, the quiver of sarcasm was exhausted in vain, and the "perfection of reason" still continues to maintain its close alliance with what the human mind, uninitiated in legal mysteries, might easily suppose to be the "perfection of absurdity." Judge Buller, a great luminary of the Bench, once held that a man who made a tender to another, to whom he owed money, of a few shillings *more* than his debt, did *not* tender the sum due. In logic it is understood that the *greater* quantity contains the *less*. Accordingly logicians would say that the man who offered four pounds and a few shillings over, when he only owed him four pounds, had, in fact, offered the four pounds due.—But what is sound in logic is not always good in law. It was only yesterday that a rule was applied for in the King's Bench for a new trial, and the rule granted upon the the following point:—The plaintiff sued the defendant for £20; the defendant pleaded a *tender* to that amount which would have barred the action. The Jury having heard all the evidence on both sides, relative to the tender, were of opinion that the defendant had tendered not the bare debt of £20 to the plaintiff, but the sum of £20 9s. 6d. A point of law was now raised, whether a tender of the latter sum was in law, as well as in fact and logic, a tender of the former. One of the learned Judges asked why the plaintiff knowing he was tendered more than his debt, did not take the debt out of it and leave the remainder? All their Lordships seemed, indeed, to desire to reconcile would allaw with the fact, if the "authorities" to rule that by them, and to have an under £20 9s. 9d. did on the p who tendered the greater sum containing the less, tender of him £20. But the law was peremptory. The "Judge-made" law of Mr. Justice Buller having established that £4 19s. 6d. did not contain £4 9s. 6d., a rule was granted calling on the defendant to show cause why there should not be a *new trial*, on the ground of his having tendered the plaintiff more than the sum due, and thereby made *no tender* at all. This is certainly *law*, but whether it is the "perfection of reason," let the unlearned decide.—(He

Mr. Hillier, the son of Capt. Hillier military officer, appeared on Saturd Mansion-house, against the driver of Clapham coaches, named Russell, a great strength of body and reported pugi skill. Mr. Hillier, who supported a tremendo black eye, according to his father's account ha taken such a fancy for coach-driving, that he first set up a stage-coach, and then asked the Captain,s advice upon the subject. All expostu-

[illegible]ere useless. The son would drive, and [illegible]ssarily became subject to the insolent [illegible]ents of his meaner brothers of the whip, who were always ready to whip away the female customers into their own vehicles, from the very steps of the gentleman driver. Upon the present occasion the defendant was stated not only to have seized two ladies who were about to honour the complainant, but struck the young gentleman violently in the face, knocked him down, and gave him a most strangling twist in the throat. The Lord Mayor said that a gentleman who attempted to satisfy so preposterous a taste as that of stage-coach driving could scarcely expect any other treatment than had been described.—The fact was, that there were now four professions for the choice of gentlemen—physic, divinity, the law, and stage-coach driving. (Laughter, of course). Captain Hillier said that, finding his son had so great an attachment to the whip, he had endeavoured to conciliate the defendant, who was the most terrific ruffian upon the road; but the attempt had no other effect than that of producing such a volley of oaths and curses as could scarcely be expected to issue from the most incorrigible villain in Newgate. The defendant assured the Lord Mayor, in a very mild and respectful tone that he was himself the injured man, for he had been not only knocked about and blackguarded by the defendant, but his two ladies, who were just going to seat themselves in his coach, were snatched away by the complainant from his protection. (Loud laughter.) Two witnesses, whose appearance caused some mirth, were ready to swear to the truth of the defence: but the Lord-Mayor told the defendant that he must find bail to answer the complaint at the Sessions. Captain Hillier stated that he had endeavoured to bring up his son to the law, but the lash of the whip had more charms for the young man than a client's bill. It was but little his family ever expected that any member of it would become one of the fraternity of the Clapham-road, or be engaged in a quarrel with a person so infinitely beneath the notice of a gentleman. The Captain then retired with his son.—(Herald.)

JANUARY 22.

The Duke of Sutherland chose that title in consequence of its being borne by the Duchess, who is Countess of Sutherland and Baroness Strathnavor in her own right. The earldom of Sutherland is the most ancient in Great Britain, having continued without interruption in the lineal course of descent for near six centuries; while nearly all the other ancient titles have been changed in their destinations by resignations and new patents; this earldom has remained unaltered, and been transmitted through twenty generations in the legal order of descent to Elizabeth, the present Duchess. On the death of William, the 17th Earl, without issue male, a competition arose for the title of Earl of Sutherland between the present Countess, Sir R. Gordon, of Gordonstown, and George Sutherland, of Forse, Esq., when, on an appeal to the House of Lords, 11th March, 1771, they unanimously resolved that the claimant, Elizabeth Sutherland, had a right to the honours of the earldom.—(Post.)

JANUARY 25.

Extract of a letter from Italy:—"Apropos of the ci-devant Lady Ellenborough. What do you think? She is going to be married to the handsomest man in Europe; by name Baron Fenning; a Bavarian by birth, a cavalry officer by profession; with little fortune; about six hundred a-year perhaps. She is residing here with him; rehearsing I suppose. She says that now she is about to be married to a man whom she can really love, the world shall see what an excellent wife she can make. The world is so much accustomed to see strange things, that I suppose it won't pay much attention to the matter. But as I know you English people dearly love a bit of scandal or a bit of gossip, I just tell you what is the prevalent topic here.',—(Courier,)

The Countess Guiccioli has left London for Italy, to be present at the nuptials of her sister next month. The Countess has lately visited the tomb of Lord Byron, and excited, as may be supposed, much interest in the neighbourhood of Newstead Abbey.—(Globe,)

FEBRUARY 2.

The speech of the Governor of Jamaica is rather an angry one, and it appears that prior to the dissolution a series of messages had been sent down by the Governor upon different subjects. On 30th November, in one of these documents, his excelleucy expresses his surprise that the house, both by itself and committees, was in the habit of examining witnesses on oath, which his excellency declares unconstitutional. A committee the house was thereupon appointed, which after searching the journals, etc, stated the right to be interwoven with the constitution of the house, and resolutions declaratory of this were agreed to. But the ostensible cause of the dissolution is found in a resolution taken by the House of Assembly on 12th December, denying the right and power of Council to originate any bills, that the house would not receive ating in the Council. This pro- ation from the latter that the not do any further business with Assembly, until full and ample tion had been made by the house, acledging, in the most unequivocal terms, the e Board to originate bills on every e and except, bills of impost. We erfere in the quarrel, but we may ial plan for the West Indies abolition of slavery, in three e grant of the monopoly of India planters for that period. 3. Fifteen thousand men are immediately to be sent to Jamaica to ensure the execution of all the measures meditated by Ministers.—(STANDARD.)

Yesterday morning, pursuant to a mandate from the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Convocation of the Clergy was convened at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's, for the purpose of electing a Prolocutor to represent the Clergy in the new Parliament. The Advocates and other authorities of the province of Canterbury were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury was prevented from attending, and his Grace's Commissioners were the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Hereford. After the usual ceremonies, the mandate from his Majesty was read. It stated, that in consequence of many weighty and urgent matters connected with the Church establishment calling for the Convocation, and that as his Majesty did not for these reasons think fit to be personally present, the Archbishop of Canterbury or his Commissioners were to take the subject connected with the Convocation into consideration. The Clergy of the Lower House proceeded to the Chapel on the North side of the Cathedral, and, after some consideration, unanimously elected the Dean of Chichester as their Prolocutor. The Convocation then adjourned to February.—(Times.)

Nero fiddled while Rome was in flames. We understand that Lord Mulgrave has been writing to Mr. C. Kemble, requesting that gentleman and his daughter to pay a visit to Jamaica, in order to improve the state of theatricals in that portion of his Majesty's dominions.—(Albion.)

## CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The ex-Speaker has been returned by the University of Cambridge, and his political friends are scheming how to make him most effective—whether by bringing him out as a separate political battery against the Whigs, or by proposing him for the Presidency of the new Parliament. Rumour further says, that the Ministry are doubtful whether they should oppose his re-election; and that Mr. Abercrombie, in any event, will not come forward. Now we think that the liberal part of the public and of the new House of Commons will decidedly condemn the re-election of Mr. Manners Sutton. Lord Grey may and must now take firmer ground; he must rest on his friends, not lean on his enemies. It would be a sorry commencement for a re-organised House of Commons, in its first act, to elect as President the ex-Speaker of the last Unreformed Parliament. "New brooms sweep clean." The country would, we are confident, desire to see the Members of the new House of Commons elect a real representative of its body and spirit to fill the Speakership. The most important functions belong to the President of the British Legislative Assembly, in a two-fold capacity;—that of a Judge as between individual members—and of an Agent of the whole assembly. Some critical positions my arise between the two Houses of Parliament at no very distant day! The patriotic sentiments of Speaker Glanville had their utility in troubled times; and Lenthall's bold and memorable words defended the prerogatives of the people—"I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here." On the first division on the English Reform Bill, a majority of *one* decided the fate of the vital measure; if the casting vote of the ex-Speaker had been required by even numbers, it would notoriously (on the authority of the Right Hon, Gentleman himself) have been given against the people! Why, then, should the Ministry select a hostile pilot to hold the helm of the new vessel of the State? The saving of the difference between the pension of the ex-Speaker and the salary of a new one cannot indeminify the country for the return of the former. Two other candidates for the office are publicly addressed—Mr. C. Wynne and Mr. Littleton. The former gentleman has long coveted the [illegible]; he is said to be erudite in the contents of the Journals and Records of Parliament. But times are changed; a different man is required. Mr. Wynne has been a political *Lothario*. Surely he can have little legitimate title to preside over an assembly, the reformation of which he decidedly opposed. Mr. Wynne has no dignity of demeanour or character sufficient for the station of Speaker; he is a man of "forms"—a "case lawyer;" and a cracked fiddle in the hands of Paganini would not be more out of place or tune than the shrill echoes of Mr. C. Wynne's voice within the walls of a new Parliament House. His age is another vital objection, and the Speakership henceforth should not be made a family job: it ought to be conferred on a person of competent fortune and independent political character. The salary is £6,000 a year, with, we believe, but few, *et cetras*." It may be necessary that economy should further visit the purlieus of the office, which render the possession of independent property still more important. We should like to see the Speaker [illegible] not a Member—not possessing a right either to make motions, to take part in a debate, or to give a vote. These palpable reforms and improvements in the office may now be advanced without the proposer incurring a lunatic commission. Mr. Littleton, the Member for the county of Stafford, is a rumoured candidate; and reported to have the support of many Members of the Government. Mr. Littleton is well known to be eminently versed in the rules and procedure of the House of Commons; he has long been a leading Member of the country party; he is a man of large fortune, and middle age, and is in every way qualified for the office. In the technical arrangements of the reform measures he has been personally and particularly useful to Ministers; and "through good report and evil report," he stood firm to their [illegible]ve three times for the office, we cannot think that any doubt exists that the country and the independent Members of Parliament would greatly prefer Mr. Littleton; but certain we are, if Mr. Manners Sutton is to be supported by Government, or even allowed tacitly to take his old chair, the affair will be justly regarded as an act of pusillanimity and grievous impolicy.—(*Chronicle. January 5th.*)

## SPAIN.

Extract of a letter of the 11th inst. from Madrid:—"On the night of the 8th, great alarm prevailed at the Palace, and the Ministers remained assembled till the next morning. The Body-guards who had been deservedly discharged, in conjunction with the Royalist Volunteers, attempted to strike a decisive blow. Their aim was nothing less than murdering the Ministers and the Intendant-General of the police, whose activity has hitherto thwarted all the schemes of the factions. After having failed in what they called their great blow, the Body-guards departed the next day. Orders were given by the Government to the Authorities on the road they were to take, to arrest them if they meddled with politics. About sixty officers of the Royal Foot-guards, on whose fidelity no reliance could be placed, have also been sent from the capital. Other measures of severity are spoken of, and it is thought that all the Royal Guards, except such as have openly declared for the Queen, will soon receive orders to return to their respective homes. The Royalist Volunteers have long given uneasiness to the Government. They are to be dissolved, but reorganised on a different plan, and with other elements. It is said that they are to be called Town Militia, and to have the same destination as the National Guards. Notwithstanding the decree by which King Ferdinand declares that he has resumed the reins of Government, the Queen continues to transact business. The King's health is yet too weak to allow him to attend regularly to public affairs. Hence the Queen supplies his place. It is thought that this state of things will continue for some time to come, even after the complete recovery of Ferdinand, for it is now found that the Queen's counsel's cannot be dispensed with.—Sir Stratford Canning, with his family and a numerous suite, arrived Madrid two days ago. To-day he has visited M. Zea Bermudez, President of the Council, and to-morrow will be admitted to deliver his credentials to the King. The perfect accord remarked between Sir Stratford and the Count de Rayneval is regarded as a sign of sincere alliance existing between the French and English Governments. Numerous conjectures are afloat respecting the object of Sir Stratford's mission, to which great importance is attached. It is believed to relate to the struggle between the Princes of the house of Braganza, which he is charged to terminate in a manner to satisfy the interests of all, or perhaps in a manner to dissatisfy every body; for Mr. Adddington, whose voyage to Portugal must have had some connexion with the arrival of Sir Stratford Canning at Madrid, returned some days ago, and this said that he carried to the Portuguese a *pill difficult to be digested*. The Government has not only sent to the Governor of Vigo orders to constrain Admiral Sartorius to quit that port, but with a view to prevent his order being eluded, has given instructions at Cadiz for a ship of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, to sail for Vigo to enforce respect to the neutrality of the Spanish Government. The Count d'Ofalin, new Minister of the Interior, following the noble example of M. d'Alcudia, has renounced in favour of the Treasury his salary as Minister."—*Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 21.*

## PACHA OF EGYPT.

The *Moniteur Ottoman* of the 24th November contains the following able article in exposition of the indefensible nature of the aggressive designs and purposes of the Pacha of Egypt. His usurpation of the character of an independent Sovereign produces that sort of observation and reasoning which, from every legally paramount power in the situation of Turkey, it is natural to expect. The force of the concluding reasoning, we suspect, will soon be put to the test, for there can be little doubt that the leading European powers will be called into an expression of opinion upon the course of the Egyptian ruler. It is not indeed, impossible that this, among other things, may have brought over M. Pozzo di Borgo:—"The defenders of Mehemet Ali, whether through interest or error, are making great efforts to distort the aspect of the state of affairs tween the Porte and Egypt. According them, it is a struggle between two Governments, and may produce, with regard to the which the fate of arms would not favour, wt defeat leads to in all wars—that is, disastrous treaties, loss of territory, and the most ious and ruinous results. This announcement the misfortunes assigned to the issue of a question of a nature such as this, can only gain credit by the way that the question may be represented; it is important, then, to view it in s true light. Mehemet Ali is not the chief of n independent Government! he is not invested with sovereign authority in States defined d acknowledged as independent; he is only a depository of that authority within the limits of Egypt, which is a province forming part of the Ottoman States. There have been instances of revolution having suddenly changed the relations of command and obedience, and produced the triumph of interests that had in their favour the power of numbers, if not that of right; but that a man standing single in his party, who has destroyed all interests for the advancement of his own,—who has isolated himself as much as it was possible in order to do so,—who has preserved no means of entitling himself to the sympathies of Governments or to popular sympathies, having forfeited the former by his rebellion, and the latter by his despotism; that such a man should, some fine morning, declare himself supreme chief, king, or emperor, that he should appropriate to himself certain countries, solely because he the is provided withsome means of resistance, and that he should succeed in obtaining general public sanction, is what can never happen. Many ambitious men may have a similar dream, which may continue so long as their precarious resources last; but soon after meeting with some success they are sure to encounter the obstacles that policy opposes to their career, as well as right, and that universal sentiment which produces an aversion to projects in which there is neither morality nor utility. It is fortunate, indeed, that no such illusions are realized in the sequel of all the kinds of events which occasionally come to astonish the world; for, a single triumph obtained under such circumstances over Governments, people, or the principles of preservation which direct both, would proclaim society as being at the disposal of the highest bidder in audacity and immorality. And yet, such is the tendency of the reasoning by which it is attempted to represent Mehemet Ali as a Sovereign who attacks another Sovereign. Since when is he then a Sovereign? Yesterday only he was a mere Governor of Egypt, in the name and through the choice of the Sultan. If, from being the depositary of authority, he has suddenly become the possessor of it, it is because he has usurped without scruple that authority which had been intrusted into his hands, by availing himself of circumstances which could be made subservient to bad designs,—for instance, distance, and that confidence placed in him by which his power and his honours have increased, in order to snatch from his benefactor those rights of which he had been made the guardian. In this way the question is judged by its very nature, and the friends of Mehemet Ali, in declaring that he is possessed of sovereign power, do nothing less than show that he has betrayed his trust. Such are the auspices under which Mehemet Ali presents his case to public opinion in Europe, and claims its interest and support. What other claims has he put forth? The advocates of his cause have spoken but slightly of what they call his institutions and his civilization. They know too well that those points would assume a very ridiculous aspect were they to undergo any minute discussion. The only serious argument hitherto employed by them is the independence *de facto* of the Pacha. But it may be answered, that the more that independence were real, the more the revolt which seeks to convert it into a right, presents the guilt of an abuse of confidence; for Mehemet Ali, through a certain turn given to his acts, might easily have freed them from every control. But would Egypt herself, with her inhabitants, thereby become independent? Is it a necessary resul of Mehemet Ali's will and of the affranchisement of his Administration that Egypt shall be separated from the Ottoman dominions and that the property of that province should forcibly pass from the hands of its rightful owner into those of his agent? For, the sovereignty of Egypt is a property appertaining to the crown of the Sultans; and the endeavour to deprive the latter of that property, made with the force of arms by the man who had been appointed its guardian by its master, cannot be considered as anything less than a breach of trust of the most infamous kind, because morality is not of a different nature in political law to what it is in civil law. But whether or not the pretended independence of Egypt can be made out by bad or good arguments, how could the seizure and occupation of Syria be justified? In the beginning it was pretended that Mehemet Ali, was forsooth, to be revenged on Abdallah Pacha: and on the strength of a similar sentiment—a very honourable one to be sure, in an old man of seventy years of age—it was deemed perfectly natural that he should set in a blaze that portion of the States of his Sovereign. Well, then, he has had his revenge. Abdallah is in his hands, and he may rejoice to his heart's content with the sight of a prostrated enemy. But why should he keep possession of Syria? Why should his troops continue to march—they are already at a great distance from the confines of Egypt? Let his friends answer, and let the good faith of their egotism assign as reasons, the ruins of Acre, the defiles of Bylan, and the cannon that defend the passes of Mount Taurus. It is there that we are to look for Mehemet Ali's claims to the sovereignty of Egypt and Syria? There we may understand that Mehemet Ali takes Syria because its possession suits him, and he would be glad to extend his territories. But is he to be considered in the light of a powerful neighbour, who [illegible] been contending about the limits of his states, and avails himself of circumstances to cut the matter short? No, he his only the Governor of Epypt, appointed to that station by the Sultan. But he is now as anxious to be a King as he was a year ago to revenge himself on the Pacha of Syria; and as he has well deserved at the hands of the people of Egypt, by destroying a tenth portion of them, and oppressing and spoliating the remainder, entitled himself to the good-will of the Cabinets of Europe by his revolt, and obeyed the laws of honour and morality by appropriating the deposit which had been intrusted to him, and trampling on the duties prescribed by gratitude, the Fellahs of Egypt, the Kings of Europe, his own Sovereign, could surely not do better than hasten to meet his wishes and raise him to a Throne. It would not be too much that Egypt and Syria should supply the materials for once, on behalf of so honest a pretender. But we would, at least, say to his defenders, that in order to enable Mehemet Ali to show himself as a Sovereign, and treat on a footing of equality with the Sultan, they should wait until the Throne was made, until other Governments have written in the code of nations that the right of pure force has become the so-

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cial principle, that sovereign power is no longer assumable by right or by birth, nor through popular intervention, but only through individual audacity, which presumes to turn to its profit thrones and nations. When we shall have read a rule so founded, when the base notion of acquiring through temerity and violence has been turned into a law which has been crowned with public sanction, then we will acknowledge that the arguments used by Mehemet Ali's friends are good; but until then they ought to know that Mehemet-Ali is only a rebel, that the force of inertness alone will infallibly destroy. History has proved that in politics egotism crowned with success does not remain long so."—*Globe, January* 1.

## UNITED STATES.

Experiments are now going forward in the United States to try the force of their political institutions, and the stability of their federal union. Two of the southern states—namely, South Carolina and Georgia—have already refused to pay custom-house duties according to the tariff fixed by the federal Legislature; two or three others are prepared to join in this fiscal revolt, and the Congress will have to decide whether it will permit its authority to be renounced with impunity,—or whether it will without any previous examination, order the president to draw the sword of civil war and secure prompt submission by military coercion.* "Money," it is said, "is the root of all evil," and it will be instructive to see a confederation formed from a body of colonies, which had combined to resist illegal taxes, itself broken down or disunited by the hands of the tax-gatherer. The southern or plantation states have certainly as strong a reason, if not as good a right, to separate from their confederates of the north as the whole colonies had to renounce their allegiance to their mother-country some 50 years ago. The Tea and the Stamp Act were not nearly so oppressive to the colonists as the Tariff Act is to Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Alabama; and with respect to the grievance—of being taxed without being represented, how can the present agrieved members of the union protect themselves by their representatives against the votes of 19 or 20 states which profit by their oppression any more than the unrepresented colonies? Suppose the 13 English colonies, before they hoisted the standard of resistance had obtained seats in the British House of Commons for as many representatives as their wealth and population entitled them to send across the Atlantic, such delegates could not have prevented the passing of the stamp or tea duties, and these duties would not have been rendered just (if unjust before) by the protesting presence of a few American planters. All political writers in this country have visited with censure the present policy of the American general Government, in attempting by high protecting duties to force the establishment or to encourage the extension of manufactures in the American union. With the high price for labour which exists in the United States,—with their scanty supply of monied capital,—with their unlimited range of uncultivated or half improved soil, it was almost a crime against the well being of society to divert human industry from the fields and the forests to iron forges and cotton factories. Nature had pointed out the course which they ought to pursue for perhaps half a century to come, till the plough and the spade had followed the axe of the woodcutter into their "primæval wildernesses of shade," and till happy plantations had been formed on the deserted domains of the Indian huntsman, from the Atlantic to the Ohio,—and from the Mississipi to the Pacific. She had directed them to cling to the bosom of "Mother Earth" as the most fertile source of wealth and the most abundant reward of labour. She had told them to remain planters, farmers, and woodcutters,—to extend society and cultivation into new regions,—to practice and improve the arts of the builder, the carpenter, and the naval architect—to facilitate every means of internal communication,—to promote every branch of internal trade,—to encourage every variety of landed produce; but not to waste the energies of their labour, or to interrupt the course of their prosperity, by forcing at home the manufacture of articles which foreigners could supply at half the price for which they could be made. Such is the policy on which it was the duty and the interest of the American general Legislature to have acted, though the whole States of the Union had composed only one homogeneous mass, and had contained no source of division or disturbance in the opposing of commercial claims considerntion, of course, strong numbers. This last argument and reasoning against a tariff of important trade—imposed, not for the purpose of increasing national revenue, but of protecting particular applications of industry. The chief exports from the United States are the productions of its soil, their chief imports are manufactured commodities. Of exports to the value of more than 80,000,000 of dollars or between £16,000,000 and £17,000,000 sterling more than the value of 65,000,000 of dollars are the fruits of American agriculture. In cotton wool and tobacco alone their exports amount to upwards of 35,000,000 of dollars. Corn and flour, with staves, potashes, and the other products of their forest, constitute a large item of their export trade, into which, for the sake of our argument, we need not enter further at present. Now it cannot fail to be observed that the chief part of this large mass of export commodities is the produce of the southern or plantation states,—that the northern states, though they include the greatest body, or nearly the whole of the great merchants and ship-owners of the Union, produce comparatively few articles for foreign consumption, and that thus if the tariff did not exist, or were abolished, the former would receive the returns for their produce duty free, instead of being loaded with heavy taxes to protect a species of industry with which they have no connexion, and from which they can never derive any profit. They must either obtain the commodities for which they exchange their produce from their customers abroad, or from their fellow citizens of the Union; and in either case they must pay a disproportioned share of the national taxation—for the tariff on foreign manufactures, imposed to protect domestic industry, comes chiefly out of their pockets, even though they purchase home-made articles, as the price of the latter is maintained high by the 25, or 35, or 40 per cent, *ad valorem* duties levied on the former, that sum is therefore the amount of the sacrifice which they are required to make for the benefit of their federal union, over and above what the other states interested in domestic manufactures are called upon to contribute. Statistical facts seem to accord with the result of *a priori* reasoning, and support unequivocally the complaints of the southern states. By adding together the amount of produce exported from the four members of the Union which at present threaten a separation, we find, if our memory does not deceive us, for we have not the official account before us, that their exports exceed in value 34,000,000 of dollars, and that their imports are only about 9,000,000. All the remaining returns for this immense difference must thus come to them through the other states, and must consist of articles supplied them either from their own fellow-citizens of the north, or from foreigners through the medium of Northern dealers, on the scale of protecting prices. Having thus briefly explained the grounds of this dissension between the general Government of North America and four important Members of the American Union, which though much talked of, is little understood in this country, we must postpone some further observations on the past history of the dispute, its present aspect, and its probable consequences, to a future opportunity.—(TIMES.)

* It will be seen that by advices received after this article was written, the latter course has been already resorted to. (EDITOR OF MESSENGER.)

## MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from Mexico, dated Oct. 10:—"On the afternoon of the 25th September, the prisoners in the Acordada (where from 1,200 to 1,300 of the most atrocious wretches existing are confined) made an ill-concerted effort to escape. Some of them struck down two or three sentinels, but did not kill them. The iron gates were closed upon them. They fired a few shots at the guard through the bars, who returned the fire from without, and a party of soldiers from a barrack near at hand were quickly stationed in the gallery which surrounds the court, on the first floor, and on the roof, from whence they killed 17 or 18, and wounded about 40 more, many of whom are since dead. The riot was thus quelled in a few minutes. No ill consequences resulted from this disturbance except that it afforded the opportunity and the pretext for the murder of Mr. Arthur Short, a Lieutenant on half-pay in the British navy, who had been a prisoner in the Acordada more than two years. He had a room which opened on the gallery up stairs. The manner of his death is variously related, his overstrained notions of religious duty having induced him to answer the questions put to him by M. O'Gorman, and the Judge Puchet, in a vague manner, so as to avoid inculpating those who murdered him; but he gave a more circumstantial account to some of his more intimate friends,—that the soldiery forced open the door of his room, broke an earthenware-bath which he had placed against the door full of water, struck him repeatedly on the right arm, the shoulders, and back of the head, with the butt-ends of their muskets, thrust him out of his room into the corridor, where, being again knocked down, the officer with them gave him, as he lay, the wound which caused his death. On the following morning he was removed from the prison to a friend's house, where he lingered till the afternoon. The current version is, that the prisoners, especially the women, burst into his room in their affright, that they trust him out into the corridor, and that he was wounded in the *mêlee*. He answered Mr. Pakenham, or Mr. O'Gorman, that he believed a drunken corporal gave him the wound; and so cautious was he of accusing any one of this crime, that though he told his friends that he kew the officer very well, he answered in rely to a request to give his name, that it was no right to ask to know it; that he had forgiven him, and that he hoped God would forgive him. On examining these two accounts, the circumstances which incline me to believe the former are, that it does not appear that any fray took plae in the gallery, or that any others of the prisoners were killed or wounded there. In order to account, in such case, for the many blows he received, it should appear that he was prominent in resistance, which is contrary to the whole tenour of his life and character. Neither is it at all likely that the prisoners would have done him any harm, for, besides the reputation of great sanctity, he had the merit of constant and substantial charity, often distributing among them the meals sent him by his friends, and going without himself; and often lying on his bare mattrass, having given away his sheets and blankets to wretches, newly brought in, in want of covering. His body exhibited the marks of the bruises of which he complained, and which gave him great pain. The contusions on his right arm, arising, no doubt, from his attempts to cover is head, and the fatal wound which was made by a weapon which entered behind at the upper part of his thigh, rising so as to pierce his bladder, could only have been inflicted in a prostrate posture. Mr. Short was married at Consala in August, 1827, to Donna Maria de la Luz Iriarte, daughter of Don Francisco Iriarte, whose vast wealth is celebrated in Mr. Ward's 'Mexico.' Don Francisco took steps to annul the marriage, which, however, in spite of his great influence, and where that influence was most powerful, in Sonora, was confirmed by the governor of the bishopric, *sede vacante*. He then transferred the cause to Mexico, where, by bringing against Mr. Short a charge of abduction and other criminal imputations, he procured him to be put in prison."—*Courier, Dec.* 31.

## RUSSIAN ARMY.

Several of our contemporaries have lately published accounts of the military forces of Russia, which are erroneous.—We therefore extract the following statements from a note, communicated by M. Huot, continuator of the work of the celebrated Malte-Brun, entitled, *Précis de Géographie universelle*. They are taken from volume VI. of the new edition of that work, which will shortly appear.—It has been said that recruiting in Russia was confined to slaves or serfs. This is an error, arising out of the fact that foreigners visiting Russia often confound *domestic* slavery, to which one million and a half of males are subject, with *political* slavery, which comprehends fourteen millions of peasants of both sexes, subject to an annual tax to the land owners to whom they belong. These peasants, with those belonging to the Crown, form a population of 15,180,000 individuals. It is a very important fact to know that Russia, looked upon as a country of serfs, comprises in her European dominions, exclusively of the kingdom of Poland, above 20 millions of free individuals, as will be shown by the following statement:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Clergy, nobility, and retired soldiers, not subject to taxes | 1,280,000 |
| 2. Burgesses, Odnowortses, freed peasants, etc. | 3,000,000 |
| 3. In the Baltic provinces, except the Government of St. Petersburgh, which contains serfs, the number of free individuals in 1829, was | 2,700,000 |
| Total of the free population | 6,980,000 |
| Tenants of State domains, who may be regarded as quite free | 13,500,000 |
| Total of the population to be considered as quite free | 20,480,000 |
| To these may be added the tenants of the Imperial Family and of private individuals, a class which is not entirely free, but not in a state of slavery | 15,180,000 |
| Total of the individuals to be distinguished from the serfs | 35,566,000 |

—If recruiting in Russia were confined to the serfs, it would be very inconsiderable; but it applies to all artisans and peasants, married or single, under forty years of age. Moreover, in time of war, a levy of from 80,000 to 100,000 men, effected at the rate of two individuals out of 500 males, would extend, throughout the Empire, to a population of from 20 to 25 millions of individuals. It is true that, in time of peace, these lives, which, at the utmost, take place only once in three years, require but one man out of 500; it is true also that hitherto the Cossacks have not been subject to the levy, but furnished proportionately a greater number of men; but it should be remembred that by an Ukase of June 25, 1832, they are from January 1, 1833, to furnish every year five men out of every 1,000.—It is erroneous to say that the Jews established in the Polish provinces, are not subject to be drawn. This privilege they were deprived of seven years ago. The Jews furnishing soldiers is a fact worthy of remark, as it is a step made by the Russian Government towards an equality of charges.—The time of service for the troops of the line is twenty-two years, and for the privileged corps of the Guard twenty.—Soldiers in Russia are considered as free, and are so indeed, as soon as they obtain their discharge. What has been said of the Military colonies is incomplete so far, as, since the late disturbances in these establishments, their destination has been entirely changed. The Governments which were at one time allotted them, are now nothing more than fixed cantonments.—The whole of the Russian Army has been stated to consist of 439,720 men. This statement is very incomplete. The following is an account of the whole Russian army towards the end of the year 1832:—The levies of 1827 and 1828 carried the army to 870,000 men. By adding the reserve of 150,000 men, decreed on August 22d, 1829, it would have amounted, in 1830, to 1,020,000 men, but for sickness, and the wars against Turkey and Poland, which absorbed more than the levies made since 1827. The following, taken from authentic documents, was the effective force of the Russian army in 1832:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 19 Divisions of Cavalry, of 4 regiments each | 76,000 |
| 35 Divisions of Infantry, of 6 regiments each | 6[illegible] |
| 105 Battalions of Foot Artillery | [illegible]00 |
| 38 Do. of Horse Artillery with 1736 pieces of cannon | 34,000 |
| Total including the Guard | 740,000 men. |
| But in consequence of the defects which prevail in the Military Administration, this number should be reduced by one-tenth | 74,000 |
| There remain | 666,000 |
| Add to this number the Officers of all ranks | 20,000 |
| Thus the effective force for 1832, amounts to | 686,000 |

It appears that, during 1832, there were imported at Marseilles 2,063,249 hectolitres, or about 5,855,300 bushels of corn. In this trade 936 vessels were employed.

## THAMES TUNNEL.

Yeste[illegible] number of s[illegible] sional [illegible] bled [illegible] the Thames Tunnel, for the purpos[illegible] ing an arch constructed upon a new p[illegible] Brunel. The object of the inventor has bee[illegible] demonstrate that arches of the most extens[illegible] span yet known, not excepting those of cast-iron, can be constructed with brick or rubble without the use of centering, and may even be left for any period of time unsupported before the keystone is fixed. The model exhibited on a full scale consists of two semi-arches, four feet wide, springing from the same pier. One is made for an arch of 100, feet, and the other for one of about 80 feet span. The longest side may be viewed as the flattest portion of an arch of 150 feet span; it stands out entirely unsupported, balanced by the opposite one, and so strong is the brickwork at the crown of the semi-circle, that it has, to show its strength, fixed to it at the extreme end, a sort of scale, which is loaded with upwards of 25,600 pounds weight of iron, without a single brick being displaced or thrown down. The materials used are chiefly brick and Roman cement; but as these substances have no cohesive property adequate to the object, Mr. Brunel has introduced a system which he styles the warp of the structure, which unites the whole and constitutes it into one mass. Several substances, Mr. Brunel stated, were available to complete the warp, such as iron in small slips, laths one twelfth of an inch thick. Hemp, and any strong fibrous substance would answer, after a previous preparation, by which adhesion is unbroken. The joints are just the same as in common str[illegible]tures, and ordinary bricklayers may const[illegible] the work. From the facilities displayed in new plan, it is anticipated that arches may be made with as great expedition as a common wall. Mr. Brunel stated that it was well known that brick and rubble have been used for ages in the formation of our bridges. He instanced the most admired bridge in Italy, that of the St. Trinitá at Florence, which is of rubble coated with marble; but this bridge, which was built 269 years ago, was not used for nearly 240 years for carriages, which is probably the cause. The same system, though extremely economical, has not been followed. The structure at Rotherhithe not only supports itself, but is loaded with greater weights than could possibly pass over it. This invention will afford a source for the further use of that invaluable mortar, Roman cement. When for the first time it was suggested to make a bridge of iron, the idea was received with laughter in Parliament as a visionary project. Mr. Brunel expressed his opinion, by the new system arches even longer than those of Southwark-bridge could be easily and cheaply formed, and faced with stone, as many of the most admired monuments of antiquity are, and even St. Paul's, or with fine brick facing similar to new St. Dunstan's Church. It was the opinion of the projector that the centering of an arch of one hundred or one hundred and twenty feet span costs more than the arch itself would amount to, if erected on the new plan. Bridges or railways can be carried over streams, swamps, etc., at almost any oblique angle. The model and invention called forth frequent marks of approbation. Mr. Brunel subsequently proceeded with the scientific persons present to the extreme end of the Thames Tunnel. The work continues to evince increasing solidity, and the drainage of water from land springs is now so trifling that the steam-engine is only required to work for a short period, once a day, to clear out the water collected in the reservoir. Hopes are entertained that Government will soon sanction some plan for raising funds to complete the work.—(Chronicle.)

## PARIS.—FEBRUARY 4.

The Brussels Journals of the 1st inst. contain a Royal Decree, by which the Decree of October 23, 1831, declaring Antwerp in a state of siege, is repealed. These papers remark that at a ball recently given at Court, the Queen did not dance; and adds that when at Lille, Louis Philip announced to the ladies in attendance on the Queen of the French, that the Queen of the Belgians was pregnant.

The *Frankfort Journal* of the 28th ult. has t[illegible] following:—"Projects of intervention by [illegible] veral European Powers in the affairs of t[illegible] East have been spoken of for several days pa[illegible] The following are said to be the conditions p[illegible] posed:—1. That Mehemet Ali be acknowled[illegible] ed independent King of Egypt, and Viceroy [illegible] Syria, under the *suzeraineté* of the Porte. [illegible] That the boundaries of Syria be fixed as fo[illegible] erly, at the defiles of Baylan, the boundaries of ancient Syria.—3. That the Pachalick of Bagdad continue to form part of the Turkish Empire, with the Asiatic provinces to which it is naturally joined by the Diarbekir, and the course of the Euphrates.—4. That the island of Candia shall belong to Egypt, and that of Cyprus to Turkey.—5. That the Sultan, retaining the honora[illegible] of Chief of Islamism, and spi[illegible]y prerogative[illegible] Caliphs, shall continue spiritual successor of [illegible]ppointing every year the to enjoy the right of [illegible], to say, the Pacha of the Emir-Hadgi,—that [illegible]akes the command of the Ottoman Porte, who [illegible]cea; and of appointing Grand Caravan to M[illegible]certain ecclesiastical dig- likewise, as hitherto, [illegible] and of the tomb nitaries of the Kaaba or [illegible] of the prophet at Medina, the [illegible] Egypt remaining governor of Ar[illegible] conquered some years back from [illegible] the Mechabites.—6. That Egy[illegible] kish subjects shall be receive[illegible] upon a footing of perfect equali[illegible] to their commerce and property in [illegible] of either power."

We regret to announce the de[illegible] Blayney. A letter was received [illegible] terday, announcing his Lordshi[illegible] his seat in Monaghan.—(Glob[illegible]

BOMBAY—Printed and published [illegible]